"THE ROBBERS"
OR
LOVES GREAT TRIALS
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 127 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Portsaid, and Marseilles. Steamers will also be despatched to Australia and to the Straits, China and Japan.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and they will have ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon Rs.	2nd Saloon. Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
To Sydney	690	480
To New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington)	870	660
12 Months' Return Tickets.		
To Melbourne	900	675
To Sydney	945	720
To New Zealand	1,050	855

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
18, Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lak's. Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed Rates of subscription are very moderate Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.,

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application—

829 & 831, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3.

BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL." Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAME'S

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Re. 1-4-0
" 40 " " 2-8-0
V. P. Charges annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Re. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Futteghur		
Cochin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,60,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES. JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA. PHILIPPINES SIAM. Manila, Bangkok,

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hollo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia. BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London. County and Westminster Bank. National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE. Issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Re. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 84, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Vloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA. LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Re. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.

Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about .. .. .. „ 1,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.

LALA MORARI LAL,
Representative Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.,
301, Hornby Road,
Opposite to Whiteaway & Laidlaw,
Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO,, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

ALL INDIA United Insurance Co., Ltd.

Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of SIR PHEROJESHAH M. MEHTA.

The only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.

AGENTS WANTED in all Principal Cities.

M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS,
Secretaries.

Chief Agents:
Messrs. DALVI & SONS,
81-85, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL.

(For Europeans only.)

Nearest to station and camp. Best European comforts. Presently occupied by military officers and family. Charge moderate.

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL NASIK ROAD DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists, No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW KNOWN AS KHAKHAR'S BUNGALOW, NEXT TO RAMCHAND RAJJI'S TEMPLE, FIVE MINUTES WAY FROM VILLE PARLE STATION OF THE B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd June, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed by the owner Mr. Meganlal D. Khakhar J. P. to sell by Public Auction the undermentioned bungalow near the Vile Parle station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

The land admeasures 2,295 square yards or thereabouts with a newly built bungalow, standing thereon containing four bed rooms, one drawing hall and verandah round it and outhouses besides there is a pucca built well and several mango trees and other trees and several flower shrubs and there is a proposed road in the Town Planning Scheme near this bungalow. It is also surrounded by pucca built wall on three sides.

Further particulars conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A LANDED PROPERTY AT CHIKALWADI, NEAR GRANT ROAD STATION.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of May, 1917, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will under instructions from the mortgagees concerned and on account and at the risk of mortgagors concerned and by virtue of the power of sale reserved unto the mortgagees, under an indenture of mortgage dated the 8th day of June, 1899, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property at their offices:—

All that piece or parcel of pension tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the South side of the Chikalwadi Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 500 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2224, New No. 13527, Old Survey No. 152, New Survey No. 8-7045 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 5078 (B), Street No. 1 E and bounded on or towards the East partly by the land of the Zorostrian Building Society and partly by the house of the Bori, on or towards the West by the land of the mortgagees, on or towards the North by the Chikalwadi Street aforesaid and on or towards the South by the property of the Zorostrian Building Society.

Further particulars can be had of the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th May, 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved house hold furniture by John Roberts, Devji Canji and other well-known makers, sweet-toned cottage piano, one very large and beautiful self-acting organ with 12 wooden rolls, Indian and English tunes, rich plated ware, glassware, crockeryware, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 3rd day of June 1917 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Bungalow of Mr. Framji H. Sethna, at Warl Bunder Road, very valuable and handsome household furniture by John Roberts, Devji Canji and other well-known makers, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dumb-waiter, meatsafe, dinner waggon, drawing room suites of spring cushioned sofas and chairs, blackwood and carved handsome sofas, mirror door single and double almirahs, chest of drawers, clothes hanging and gown presses, wardrobes, sideboards with mirror back, corner cabinets, clothes baskets, revolving book case, easy and rocking chairs, dressing and writing tables, marble top tables fancy teapoys, selected artistic cabinets, teakwood arm chairs, single and double bedsteads, sweet-toned cottage piano, one very large and beautiful self-acting organ with 12 wooden rolls, Indian and English tunes, wash-hand table palm stands, chiffoneers, jardineers, cane chairs, door curtains, mattings, durrie carpets, table ornaments, rich platedware, glassware, crockeryware, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S STOCK-IN-TRADE OF SILK PIECE-GOODS, SHOP FURNITURE AND GOOD-WILL ETC.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq. the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Jamshedji Edulji Bhesania and another Insolvents, who traded in silk piece-goods as Messrs. Jamshedji Bomenji Bhesania & Co. near Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy Batliwala's School, at Hornby Road, Fort, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 6th June, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the said Insolvents' shop, the following stock-in-trade such as: jari embroidered silk sarees, up-to-date skirt fashion ojarias, all over engraved ojarias, flower palace crape, rich flowered damask, silk gipris, net laces, printed silk sarees, kasab borders etc. and shop furniture such as clubb's double door safe, electric fans and lights, sofas, show cases, cupboards, chairs, clock, presentation ink-work etc. and

Also the good will of the shop.

N. B.—The good will of the shop will be sold separately.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th May, 1917.

PICTURES & PHOTOS

Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates

KING & Co.,

Next to Evans [illegible]

[illegible] Hornby

PARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper

Domestic. Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Punblic Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local ..... Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country ..... Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dentist to His Majesty's Forces. Largest Dental Practice, East of Suez. Dr. CARR, D.D.S., DENTAL SURGEON, 107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY (OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, OVER FRENCH BANK).

Dr. Carr desires to intimate to the Residents of Bombay that he is still able to maintain the lowest fees in India for the highest grade English and American Painless Dentistry. Large contracts for dental materials having been entered into before the war, make it possible to maintain the present prices. (Other Dentists and small buyers have now to pay 50 and 60 per cent. more for their materials and their charges have gone up accordingly.)

Latest methods in fitting perfect artificial teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, etc.

FULL SETS UPPER OR LOWER FROM RS. 50. Teeth without plates, Gold Crown, Bar and Bridge work. Teeth permanently filled with Gold, Porcelain and Amalgam (Painless).

Absolutely painless extractions. By his celebrated anaesthetic from one to 20 teeth may be extracted at a single sitting without the slightest pain also by Gas, Ether and Chloroform.

PYORRHOEA and other diseases of the mouth treated by the latest successful methods.

Dr. Carr is personally in attendance and guarantees all work.

Twenty years' experience in Europe, Asia, and America.

Hours: Week days, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sundays, 10 to 12 noon.

DR. CARR, D. D. S.

107, ESPLANADE ROAD.

WANTED the public to know that N. N. MAJUMDAR'S Dictionary called AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING (3rd edition revised and up-to-date) has as the "Bengalee" says, *"supplied a desideratum."* The "Indian Mirror" says: "Newspaper-readers would not light upon a better help." Mr. Justice ASHUTOSH MUKHERJI says: "It contains interesting information." Price Re. 1-5. Apply to AUTHOR at 18/A. Amherst Row, Calcutta. 833

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

UP-TO-DATE MOTOR CAR ON HIRE from rupees one hundred (100) per month. Also for sale going cheap. The PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Limited., Hughes Road, Chawpati.

MISCELLANEOUS

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon, 107, Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower over French Bank), Fort, Bombay, personally in attendance and guarantees all work.
Hours 9 to 7.
Sunday 10 to 12 noon.
Moderate fees. 8292

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—PAID AGENTS in every town of India for a respectable Insurance Company. Salary Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications. Cash security Rs. 100 to Rs. 500. Apply to Box No. 809, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 8266

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A qualified and well educated COMPOUNDER well up in English and accounts. Salary according to qualifications. Apply sharp to Dr. A. K. MITRA, M.D., Chicago U.S.A., Dadyseth Agiary lane, Bombay No. 2. 8284

WANTED—A COMPETENT GRADUATE to coach a gentleman in higher English. Please apply stating qualifications & lowest terms to Box No. 820, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8291

EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT WANTED by European Firm in Bombay for Ironmongery and China and Glass business. Experienced hands only should apply. Good salary to capable man. Apply Box No. 819, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8297

WANTED—For temporary service in the Inland Water Transport Office, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, an experienced EUROPEAN CLERK-IN-CHARGE on Rs. 150 per mensem. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the
INLAND WATER TRANSPORT OFFICER,
8295 R. I. M. Office, Bombay.

WANTED—Smart AGENTS to secure business for Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore. For terms apply personally to:
HARKISHANLAL & SONS,
301, Hornby Road.
8223

WANTED—A qualified MIDWIFE and NURSE on Rs. 30—2—50, p.m. Apply sharp with testimonials stating age, caste and previous experience. Kanarese knowing preferable. Application should reach the undersigned before 15th June 1917.
(Sd.) J. S. NARGUND,
Chairman, Dispensary Committee,
8206 Bagalkot.
Municipal Office,
Bagalkot. 25th May 1917.

WANTED

WANTED—2 VICTORIAS, must be in good condition. Apply Box No. 816, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8285

GUJRATI YOUTH wants ENGAGEMENT. Intermediate 1913 has done correspondence and typing work, up-country preferred. Please apply Box No. 818, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8295

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—C. I. TANK 28ft. by 15ft. by 6ft. can be seen at the Hindoostan Mills, Jacob Circle, offer to agents No. 12, Hunuam Street, Fort, Bombay. 8286

FOR SALE—A very light BROUGHAM in serviceable condition. Apply Box No. 815, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8284

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No.15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 10s

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—GROUND FLOOR of Dhun Building, Merewether Road Apollo Bunder from 1st July. Apply to D. S. TARAPOREWALLA, Tehmina Lodge, Colaba Reclamation. 8232

WATSON'S ANNEXE Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has started separate Coal business at 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, in the name and style of "Gyanchand Brothers" and has appointed Bala Ram Narain Jauhar as manager to make purchases and sales in the said business. He is given full authority to sign, draw, accept endorse, negotiate or release (as the case may me) any promissory Notes, Hundies, Bills of Exchange, Cheques, Drafts, or orders for the payment of money. Dealers are requested to patronize the firm. Due consideration will be paid to their valued orders.

GYAN CHAND OBHRAI.

8294

RUSSIAN 1917 5 p. c. LIBERTY LOAN.

(ISSUED AT 85 AND REDEEMABLE AT PAR)

SUBSCRIPTION to the above Loan is now open and will continue until the 26th of June.

The Russian 5 per cent. Liberty Loan is issued for an unlimited amount and is not convertible before 1927.

Issue price Rbls. 85 per Rbls. 100 nominal and bears interest at 5 per cent. free of all Russian taxes.

Will be repaid in full at par by the end of 55 years by yearly drawings beginning from December 1922.

Coupons payable half-yearly in March and September.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank, Bombay, now accepts applications for this Loan, will transmit same to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission and will quote specially favourable rates for Russian Exchange besides giving subscribers every facility in the way of advances against the bonds

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,
7969 Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS

ON and from 1st June, 1917, the timings of certain of the Mail and Passenger trains on the G. I. P. system will be altered. For full particulars see the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at stations or apply to the Station Masters or the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 26th May, 1917.
262.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 4th proximo that day being a Public Holiday (King's Birthday) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 28th May, 1917.
8293

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

APPOINTMENT OF HEAD MISTRESS FEMALE NORMAL CLASS.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of HEAD MISTRESS of the Female Normal Class, Karachi.

Salary Rs. 60 plus Rs. 10 Local Allowance. The service is pensionable.

The Female Normal Class is a School for training Mistresses for the Municipal Schools. The pupils are taught in the Sindhi and Gujarati languages and the Head Mistress must possess a knowledge of one of these Vernaculars and quality in the other Vernacular within a reasonable time.

The applicants should know English and be fully acquainted with modern methods of teaching.

Applications, stating qualifications, experience and age should be submitted on or before the 16th June 1917.

MEASHAM LEA, M. Inst. C.E.,
Chief Officer and Secretary,
School Board,
8288 Karachi Municipality.

THE FOLLOWING FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

		Rs.
1.	One LANCASHIRE BOILER, 30 feet by 8 feet not used 12 months (practically new), by Thomas Beely and Sons	15,000
2.	One IRON CHIMNEY, 50 feet high practically new	1,000
3.	One HORIZONTAL ENGINE (working over 30 gins) compound condensing (side by side) by Rushton Proctor	5,000
4.	30 GINS (all in working order) ...	6,000
5.	One LATHE, 9 feet long almost new and complte	1,600
6.	One large shed corrugated iron roof with rail joists in perfect condition. What offer per superficial foot.	
7.	Two VERTICAL CROSS TUBE BOILERS working pressure from 100 lbs. 16, N.H.P.	
8.	Two WORTHINGTON PUMPS 9" by 5½" by 10" both plants and boilers work interchargeable, boilers and pumps complete with fixtures each set with boiler complete	4,500
9.	One mile of 2 feet gauge track (20 lbs.) with iron sleepers complete	10,000
10.	One mile of 2 feet gauge track (14 lbs.) with iron sleepers complete	7,500
11.	Thirty square tracks with removeable sides of corrugated iron capacity over 40 cft. all in good order, each	100
12.	One OIL ENGINE, 21 B.H.P. in perfect condition by Blackstone ...	2,200
13.	One ATTA MILL 32in. stone ...	1,000
14.	One ATTA MILL 21in. stone	500
15.	Two ATTA MILLS with 18in. stones each	300
16.	One MARSHALL PORTABLE ENGINE & BOILER, complete 12 H.P. double cylinder practically new	6,000
17.	One MARSHALL PORTABLE ENGINE & BOILER complete 12 H.P. double cylinder practically new	5,500
18.	One 20 H.P. portable BOILER TUBES require examination	2,500
19.	One VERTICAL BOILER in very good condition about 8 H.P. brass parts missing.	1,500
20.	One PULSOMETER, No. 5 in perfect condition	500
21.	One PULSOMETER, No. 4 in perfect condition	400
22.	One BRAND NEW OIL ENGINE never used a few minor parts necessary about 12 B.H.P. ..... a bargain	1,000
23	Practically new OIL ENGINE 31 B.H.P	500

Apply to Box No. 817, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 8289

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee,
A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.
Bombay Fire Insurance Association.
7990

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMED HAJI EBRAHIM, of Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the land hereditaments and premises described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claims or demands upon or to the said land hereditaments and premises or any of them or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as the purchasers attorneys at their office No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Quit or ground rent situate lying and being at Hanuman Lane otherwise known as Maruti Street, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 90 4 9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 145 New No. 5491, Old Survey No. 746 and New Survey No. 8753, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2459 and Street No. 10 and which premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Cowasji Edulji Dubash, on or towards the South by the property of Mancherji Bomonji Panthakey, on or towards the East by the Maruti Street and on or towards the West by the property of Nowroji Dorabji Kotewall and the property of Nowroji Dorabji Kotwall and the property of Dastoor.

Dated this 25th day of May, 1917.
HIRALAL MANSUKHLAL MUNSHI,
For Messrs. NANU HORMASJI & Co.,
Solicitors High Court.
8300

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1436 of 1915.

THAKOREDAS ATMARAM GANDHI ..... Plaintiff.

v/s.

BALJNATH BALURAM and others ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 14th day of December, 1916, the following immoveable and moveable property will be sold in one lot by public auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on Tuesday the 12th day of June, 1917, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants 1, 1A and 2 abovenamed in.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Khamgaon in the District of Buldana in Berar with the messuage hereditaments and premises standing thereon and admeasuring about three acres comprised in the deed of conveyance dated the 28th day of July 1905 and registered No. 609 of 1905 at pages 35 to 136 of Volume 67 of Book No. 1 on 27th July, 1905, in the books of the Sub-Registrar of Khamgaon. The said land forms a part of a plot of land bearing survey No. 36 and is bounded on the East by a portion of the field belonging to Shaik Sulleman valad Shaik Kalu Sondari on the West by a portion of the field belonging to Shaik Kalu valad Shaik Gafur Sondari, on the South by a river and a portion of field belonging to Sulleman on the North by land belonging to Jamnadas Pottidas Nagpurwalla with the servants quarters built of corrugated sheets and office premises built of masonry of 32 by 31 feet dimensions.

SECONDLY:—Thirty-two gins of patent 1903 and 4 gins of patent 1906 by Plat Brohers with accessories. The boiler is steel Lancashire by Tinker Shenton and Company Manchester N. H. P. 30,125 lbs. pressure three years old certified from 13th July to 17th July, 1907, of registered No. 332, 20 feet long 6½ feet diameter with dead weight and Hoplinson's Sagely valve. Horizontal engine by Rushton Proctor and Co., London Single Cylinder of rope gearing, one Donkey pump, 2 iron water tanks, 1 twelve feet lathi, 1 Cauch with two vice, Anvil furnace, 2 iron tanks, and all other the machines, plants, tools, implements, articles furniture, effects and things now lying in the ginning factory erected upon the premises firstly described above. For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Muljee and Thakoredas, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 7 Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
Dated this 27th day of April, 1917.
8287

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MEGHJI KANJI, late of Bombay and Delvada in Junagad State, Kapole Wania Hindu inhabitant, merchant .....Deceased.

1. Bai LILAWANTI, widow of the said Meghji Kanji, 2. PAREKH GANGADAS PARSHOTAM, a merchant, 3. MEHTA VITHALDAS MANDAN, a merchant, 4. VORA KOSURDAS PRANJIWAN, a merchant, 5. SHA MATHURADAS HEMRAJ, a merchant, and 6. SHA RANCHHOD KAMALSEY, a broker, all residing at Nagdevi Street in the City of Bombay. All Kapole Wania Hindoos six of the Executors according to the tenor of the said Will of the abovenamed deceased .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventeenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 21st day of May 1917.
Messrs. PAYNE & Co.,
8299 Petitioner's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOR THE PICK OF THE WORLD'S BEST PICTURES

EMPIRE CINEMA 6-30 8-30 10 P. M.

BOMBAY'S LARGEST AND MOST PALATIAL PICTURE HOUSE
SITUATED IN VICTORIA SQUARE, BORI BUNDER, BOMBAY'S HUB CENTRE.
TRAMS FROM ALL OVER THE CITY STOP AT THE DOOR.

EMPIRE CINEMA.

The Greatest Series of Life Dramas ever shown
WHO'S GUILTY? by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.
This Week a film on the Problem of DIVORCE.
"THE SILENT SHAME."
Ann Nilsson and Tom Moore.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN AT THE THEATRE
The Great Comedians latest Comedy.
The Empire holds the exclusive rights for showing Chaplins Latest Fun Creations.
PATHE'S GAZETTE
The News in Pictures from Blighty.
COOL, CLEAN AND COMFORTABLE

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Every Evening Two Performances—6-30 and 10 p.m.
A Modern and one of the best acted and High class French Dramas.
"ZYTE"
with MLLE. ROBINNE in the chief role assisted by some of the bes artistes of the COMEDIE FRANCAISE.
5000 Ft. of French Acting.
"LUKE'S SPEEDY CLUB LIFE."
THE EXCELSIOR—The Coolest Spot in Bombay.

ELDORADO!!
ITALIAN CINEMATOGRAPH
PAR EXCELLENCE
AFTER LAST WEEK'S DELIRIOUS SUCCESS OF
MACISTE ALPINO
and as per general request
The above World Famed Film will still be exhibited this week.
LAST 4 NIGHTS LAST 4 NIGHTS.
DON'T MISS THIS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY
Everything under entire European Management.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
Tele. No. 1304.

To-night Last Night To-night
Prof. PARSHARAMRAO'S
NEW GRAND CIRCUS
Our MENAGERIE consists of beautifully trained LIONS and TIGERS which alone are well worth a visit.
LOCATION :—Circus Tent at Mustan Tank, Bellasis Road.
NEW AND SPECIAL ATTRACTION.
YOUNG BUFFALO BILL, AMERICA'S GREATEST ARTIST introducing
his novelty Shooting Exhibitions, Death-defying Human Targets, Trick and fancy Lasso Manipulation, stock-whips and sword manipulation, Fantastic Japanese Juggling, 40 latest American clown entries.
Special tram cars will run every night after the show is over from the Bellasis Road Siding.
Prof. PARSHARAMRAO, Proprietor. R. V. PATWARDHAN, Manager.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.
NEW PICTURE PROGRAMME.
Five Part Drama:
"LOVE NEVER DIES."
Two children love one another and are parted. One was a clever dancer and the other a musician at the Opera House. Fate brings them together and then parts them again, but eventually when both are famous, they are happily reunited.
"HOW DO YOU FEEL."
The merry tale of a doctor's prescriptions getting mixed up and how it affected the parties.
The latest
PATHE GAZETTE
Showing:—Germans in Retreat,—National War Week Government's great Record Advertisement, President Poincare and French Wounded,—Zeppelin Destroyed by French etc., etc.
BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

TO-NIGHT
6-30 GAIETY THEATRE 10 p. m
PALACE OF VARIETIES
Presents
A Potted Revuelet entitled
HIS LORDSHIP
OR THE
POTTY JUDGE
A Scream from start to end
CATCHY CHORUSES
AND SONGS
Pretty Music and
DANCING
A
JUDICIAL FEAST
ON THE STAGE
The above Revuelet will be preceded by
MONSTER VARIETIES
THURSDAY NEXT.
THE
BLACK & WHITE MINSTRELS
Preceded by a
DRAMATIC PLAYLET
REPENTANCE
OR
FORGET & FORGIVE

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents the Eminent Stars

HARRY CORSON CLARKE

AND

MARGARET DALE OWEN

IN THE

BANDMAN COMEDY Co.

20 LONDON ARTISTES 20

For a short season only in the latest London and New York successes.

Friday June 1st and Saturday June 2nd at 9-30 p. m.

First production of

"POTASH & PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY"

A Sequel to "Potash and Perlmutter" and even funnier.

Now playing to enormous houses in London.

Prices : Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

From 10 to 6 p.m. daily.

The Savage Eyes

AND

Hands of Hate

No Head. No Feet

? ?

What

?

MARVEL AT

PATHE'S

The SHIELDING SHADOW

THE WONDER SERIAL

FEATURING

GRACE DARMOND

LEON BARY

RALPH KELLARD

The most thoroughly human mystery serial in film history and the most fascinating.

Here is a vivid, soul probing screen story, without for a moment losing its genuine human touch. Thousands of picture lovers of Bombay who puzzled over the identity of THE LAUGHING MASK are confronted by a newer and greater mystery in

The Shielding Shadow

Story by George B. Seitz.

Novelized by Randall Parrish.

See this latest of the $5,000,000 PATHE serial programme. Read the story in this paper and then see the pictures at

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

7 ; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. Daily

POPULAR PRICES.

TO-NIGHT.

the most Enthralling 3rd Instalment of the UNIVERSAL'S latest Serial

LIBERTY LIBERTY

with

a quite new two reel screaming comic never before shown in Bombay featuring

CHARLES CHAPLIN

and further

A CHANCE TO WIN

any one of the great 1,000 prizes in the WAR LOAN LOTTERY, of which every day in the 7 o'clock show, one ticket is given away as a prize.

AT

NEW ALEXANDRA.

Near Crawford Market.

Telephone No. 1882.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, May 26th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	11,990,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	190,000
East Indian ,, ,, ...	178,000
American ,, ,, ...	2,551,000
Other ,, ,, ...	62,000

Liverpool markets closed on 26th May, 28th May 1st June and 2nd June.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 26th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	26,000
,, ,, to Continent	..
Futures at New York July	21.56
,, ,, Oct.	21.22 } — 5
,, ,, Jan.	21.34 — 4
Spot Cotton at New York	22.00 + 5
,, ,, New Orleans ..	21.19 +13
Futures at New Orleans July	21.14 — 3
,, ,, Oct.	20.54 — 7
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10½
Demand Bills	4.75.55
Silver Commercial Bars	74½

New York, May 26th.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports ..	41,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	29,000
,, ,, to France and Continent ..	11,000
,, ,, to Japan	..
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	881,000
,, ,, at Interior Port	776,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 26th.

Bar Silver Spot	37 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quietly Steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 3/4
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5 1/8
,, ,, 6 ,, ..	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	3 3/4
,, 7 day market loans	4 1/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 25th.

Linseed Calcutta May Buyers	600

Tone :—Firm.

Holiday in London May 28th (Whit Monday)
New York markets closed on Wednesday 30th May.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 28.

A private cable received from Liverpool states that the National Gainers estimate of the average condition of the American Crop o 25th May is 70-0 per cent. Last year the Bureau condition for May was 77.5, which was low, so the above estimate of the National Ginners accounts for the sharp rise in Liverpool and New York at the end of last week.

The local market opened steady at Rs 440/41 for Fine Broach July and Rs. 330 for Fine Bengal July. New Crop Good Broach April was quoted Rs. 413, and Fully Good Bengal January Rs. 312. The market is still occupied with the final adjustment of the May settlement, and very little forward business has been done to-day either in Old or New Crop. Sellers were, however, scarce and closing rates show an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.

Ready cotton has been steady and the turnover moderate. Japanese export houses and local mills are buyers, the demand running chiefly.

QUOTATIONS 5 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	.. July	..	444
Fine Khamgaon-Akola ..	.. July	..	398
Fine M. G. Bengal ..	.. July	..	331
Good M. G. Westerns ..	.. June-July	..	409
Good H. G. Westerns ..	.. June-July	..	395
Good Sawgd. Dharwar ..	.. June July	..	421
Good M. G. Coompta ..	.. June-July	..	423

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	.. April 1918,	..	416
Fully Good Bengal ..	.. January 1918..		315

Prices for New Crop are net the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9.30 P.M.

Fine M. G. Bengal	.. July	..	332
Fine M. G. Broach	.. July	..	447

NEW CROP.

F. G. M. G. Bengal ..	.. January	..	317
Good Broach	.. April	..	420/21

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 28th MAY 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
H. G. Rajputana ..		299	289		Ready.
M. G. Bengals ..	331	321	311		,,
M. G. Scinde Punjab	334	324	314		,,
M. G. Hingunghat, Wardha		403	391		,,
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee ..		403	391		,,
M. G. Keotmal ..		390	375		,,
M. G. Dhamangum Poolgaum ..		386	371		,,
M. G. Akola, Khamgaum, Fair Staple		385	369		,,
M. G. Amraoti ..		383	358		,,
M. G. Wadhwan "Good Staple" ..			429		,,
M. G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple" ..				420	,,
M. G. Adjar "Good Staple" ..			418		,,
M. G. Broach ..		430	426	422	,,
M. G. Mundra ..			430		,,
M. G. Dhollera Bhownugger ..		425	420		,,
M. G. Limbdi ..			421		,,
M. G. Muttia ..		358	340		,,
Saw-Ginned Dharwar ..				420	,,
M. G. Westerns ..			415		,,
H. G. Westerns ..				407	,,
M. G. Compta ..				423	,,
M. G. Kadi Viramgam		430	425		,,
M. G. Nanded ..			428		,,
M. G. Bagalkote ..				413	,,
M. G. Kalaginned ..			415		,,

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE, CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 28th May, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (H G)	..	312	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
,, (M G)	..	..	..	..	
Bengals (M G)	331	321	311	..	Ready
	..	330	..	..	1/25th July 17
Scinde-Punjab (M G)	335	325	315	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Khandesh (M G)	..	367	327	..	Ready
Akola Khamg Karanja (M G)	..	395	369	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Oomrawatee descriptions (M G)	..	383	358	..	Ready
Dhamangaum	..	389	371	..	Ready
Poolgaum (M G)	..	394	381	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M G)	..	..	..	..	
Nagpore	..	402	367	..	Ready
Kampti (M G)	..	..	..	..	
Wardha H'ghat (M G)	..	404	389	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Broach (M G)	..	439	426	422	Ready
	..	444	..	..	1/25th July 17
	..	..	..	416	1/25th April 18
Mathia (M.G.)	..	357	342	..	Ready
Whdhwan (M.G.) (G.S.)	..	423	411	..	Ready
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	422	Ready
Sawgd, Dharwar	..	..	..	422	Ready
Westerns, H.G.)	..	..	..	420	June/July 17
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	415	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	407	June/July 17
Coompta (M.G.)	..	..	..	427	Ready
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	424	June/July 17
	..	..	..	429	Ready

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 26th May :—

Cotton	16,454 bales.
Wheat	45,628 cwts.
Linseed	3,573 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed etc	436 ,,
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	1,692 ,,
Rice	1,539 ,,
Myrabollams	1,125 ,,
Cottonseed	Nil
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	769 ,,
Joowar	53 ,,
Maize	18
Barley	1,180 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, May 28th—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30'	43 0 0	8 5 0
,, White Cawnpore 70-30	42 0 0	6 3 0
,, Karachi Bangia	43 0 0	6 4 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 9 0	6 15 0
,, Brown Cawnpore	6 10 0	7 0 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	7 6 0	7 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 5 0	8 11 0
,, Brown Thia	7 10 0	8 0 0
Teelseed White 85-15	42 0 0	8 4 0
,, Gajar 75-25	40 0 0	8 0 0
,, Gajar 50-50	38 0 0	7 12 0
,, Black	36 0 0	7 8 0
Popyseed, White	6 14 0	7 8 0
Groundnuts	38 0 0	8 0 0
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 4 0
Jawa	31 0 0	4 8 0
Arandia	39 0 0	6 0 0

Forward,	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April-May ..	6 6 6	.. ..
,, Aug.-Sept. ..	6 11 6	.. ..
Linseed May ..	8 12 4½	.. ..
,, Sept. ..	9 2 9	.. ..

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 25th May :—

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	14	15,181
B. B. & C. I. Railway	13	15,552

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs.	From
1 Box sovereigns	36,036	China
2 budles rupees	4,000	Persia

BULLION.

The silver market is firm and has advanced by Re. 1 due to large buying for June settlement

English Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-9.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 90-6.
Silver 1 Sett Ex-duty 90-6.
Silver 2 Sett Ex-duty, 89-2.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 184½.
3 Months' Sight France Frcs. 191½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 178½.
30 days' Sight Hongkong Rs. 172½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 267.
30 days' Sight Shanghai Rs. 258½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 151½.
60 days' Sight Japan Rs. 148½.
Bank D. D. on New York Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 66/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan at 80.

SHARES.

The market opened steady to firm on account of speculative buying and bears covering sales, but closed fairly steady.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,442/8 to 1,457/8, Madhawjis from 1,590 to 1,612/8, Fazulbhoys from 592/8 to 612/8, Nagpurs from 2,165 to 2,182/8, Indore-Malwas from 355 to 370, Simplex from 592/8 to 612/8.

Crescents were steady at 187/8, Currimbhoys at 280, Indian Bleaching at 262/8, Pearls at 410 and Swedeshis at 1,600.

Tata Iron and Steel ordy shares were placed between 222/8 and 225 and Defds between 940 and 950. Kathi ordys were placed between 242/8 and 250 and Defds were quoted at 920.

Shivrajpurs were quoted at 36/8. Central India Minings at 40 and Bombay-Burmas at 950. Bombay Trams at 307/8, Tata Hydros at 1,000 and Alcocks at 805.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 26th May, 1917 :—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		90,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ..	6,02,69,838	
Public Deposits at Branches ..	1,27,04,359	
		7,29,65,197
Other Deposits		14,18,16,564
Post Bills		5,107
Sundries		31,22,551
Total Rs. ..		23,69,09,419

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	2,86,86,846
Other authorised Securities	31,82,614
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	2,79,64,679
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	6,49,00,363
Bills Discounted and Purchased ..	1,68,92,657
Dead Stock	10,16,868
Stamps	7,812
Bullion	3,185
Balances with other Banks	12,27,418
Sundries	5,91,277
Cash	9,24,35,709
Total Rs. ..	23,69,09,419

WHEAT AND COTTON.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FROM INDIAN PORTS.

The returns prepared by the Department of Statistics, India, show that the total imports of wheat by rail, river, and sea (foreign and coastwise) into the ports of Bombay, Karachi, and Calcutta for the week ending the 12th May, 1917, were 44,435 tons, as against 8,898 tons and 55,704 tons for the corresponding period of 1916 and 1915, respectively. For the same period the total exports by sea to foreign countries amounted to 49,430 tons, as against 1,465 tons and 31,922 tons in the corresponding period of 1916 and 1915, respectively. These weekly figures of exports represent wheat entered for shipment, excluding in certain cases only the short shipment reported during the period.

Details :—

	For week ending 12th May 1917. Tons.	For week ending 13th May 1916. Tons.	For week ending 15th May 1915. Tons.
Imports.			
Into Bombay ..	12,102	4,763	11,447
,, Karachi ..	27,882	1,411	36,156
,, Calcutta ..	4,451	9,724	8,101
Total ..	44,435	8,898	55,704

Exports. From	On Government account. Tons.	On private account. Tons	Total Tons.		
Bombay	12,167	22	12,189	77	2,436
Karachi	37,050	191	37,241	1,387	22,685
Calcutta	..	..	..	1	6,851
Total ..	49,217	213	49,430	1,465	31,922

COTTON.

The arrivals of raw cotton into Bombay by rail and sea (foreign and coastwise) during the week ending the 12th May 1917, were 95,765 bales of 400 lbs. each, as against 57,472 bales and 59,444 bales in the corresponding period of 1916 and 1915, respectively. The total arrivals of raw cotton from the beginning of the present season (1st September) were 2,217,627 bales, a decrease of 18 per cent, as compared with the figures (2,677,080 bales) of the corresponding period of 1915-16 but an increase of only .3 per cent over the figures (2,210,650 bales) for 1914-15.

The total imports during the week ending the 12th May, 1917, of cotton piecegoods by sea from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, and Rangoon amounted to 12 million yards, as against 52 million yards and 36 million yards in the corresponding period of 1916 and 1915, respectively. The total quantity of piecegoods (Indian and foreign) despatched during the same period by rail from the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and Madras amounted to 2,982 tons, as against 3,185 tons in 1916 and 3,730 tons in 1915

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 28th May 1917 was 29.997 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th May 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr. ..	29.794 Inch.
Temperature of Air	86.8 Deg.
Wet bulb Thermometer	79.8 ,,
Dew Point	77.8 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.772 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	6.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	90.8 ,,
Minimum ,, ,, do.	80.6 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, W, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	132 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.04 Inches.
Total fall during month	0.41 ,,
Do. do. year	2.09 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 28th	0.06 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock :—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	ft. in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time. h. m.	ft. in.
	May			May		
Mon.	28	m 3 41	23 10	28	m 9 15	19 5
		4 10a	25 9		11 7a	20 0
Tues.	29	m 4 40	23 7	29	m 10 11	20 2
		4 54a	25 4			
Wed	30	m 5 48	23 8	30	m 0 6	19 8
		5 44a	25 2		m 11 31	20 9
Thur	31	m 7 5	24 1	31	m 1 2	19 9
	June	6 41a	25 1	June	0 55a	20 1
Fri.	1	m 8 19	24 10	1	m 1 52	18 1
		7 40a	25 3		2 4a	20 4
Sat.	2	m 9 18	25 10	2	m 2 34	17 9
		8 40a	25 6		3 1a	20 6
Sun.	3	m 10 4	26 11	3	m 3 13	16 6
		9 33a	25 11		3 52a	20 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

May	Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 28 (Monday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 10m.
,, 29 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 11m.
,, 30 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 11m.
,, 31 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 11m.
June 1 (Friday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 12m.
,, 2 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 12m.
,, 3 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 12m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—New Moon, 1917 May 31st, 6th 16-8m. a.m. ; First Quarter, 29th 5h. 3-5m a.m. ; Full Moon, June 5th, 6h. 36-7 p.m. ; Last Quarter 12th, 0h. 6-5m. p.m.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 28.

The depression in the bay now lies off Cuttack and is not yet strongly marked. Weather continues disturbed in north-west India. Rain has been fairly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces, Rajputana and Central India. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma and south peninsula.

The principal amounts are :—Victoria Point three inches, Cox's Bazar two, Bohra, Purnea, Naya Dumka and Gorakhpur one, Mussooree one and a half, Jhansi and Jodhpur three-quarters and Kotah two.

Forecast :—Increase of rain in the Punjab.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 28th May 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is also below normal in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the extreme western districts; Agra has had 0.10in. and Jhansi 0.81in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the southern half of Rajputana; Jodhpur has had 0.85in., Ajmer 0.25in., Kotah 2.10in., and Mount Abu 0.14in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is in defect in Rajputana both during the day and at night but is in excess in upper Sind at night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been local in Central India West and north Gujarat, Ahmedabad has had 0.10in. and Neemuch 0.14in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at the island stations of Kathiawar and in north Gujarat and Central India West; night temperature is also below normal in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the extreme eastern districts and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature continues in defect.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 0.20in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.11in. of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are moderately clouded in south Hyderabad and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in slight defect in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in north-west India has given nearly general rain in the southern half of Rajputana and in the extreme western districts of the United Provinces and local rain in north Gujarat and Central India West; it is causing moderate seas at Karachi and Dwarka and slight seas at Veraval and fairly strong winds at these stations. Rainfall has been local also in south Hyderabad and south Malabar. Seas continue rough at Colombo and slight between Mormugao and Cochin.

Some dust or thunderstorms are likely in the Punjab, Rajputana, the United Provinces, Central India West, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Malabar. A few showers may occur in the Konkan and a few dust or thunderstorms in south Hyderabad and the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on MONDAY, the 28th of May 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Rain day. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th May)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	94.7	82.0	67	4.38	..	+0.16
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (27th May)	90.5	83.7	80	5.12	..	—0.58
PUNJAB—						
Multan	102.2	81.8	63	..	2.23	+0.27
Rawalpindi	98.8	72.1	41	..	7.86	—4.11
Lahore	100.7	79.3	58	..	2.64	—1.74
Mhasr	92.4	72.4	48	0.02	4.48	..
Ambala	100.7	74.3	72	0.02	5.93	—0.47
Delhi	97.1	74.6	66	..	2.38	—1.85
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	96.1	73.6	78	0.10	4.02	+1.75
Mainpuri	97.6	75.5	69	..	4.98	+1.88
Jhansi	96.9	71.0	75	0.84	4.39	+2.17
Cawnpore	99.2	75.9	58	..	4.82	+2.45
Allahabad	100.7	73.7	46	..	6.09	+3.61
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	112.7	87.8	63	..	0.52	—0.87
Karachi	87.9	80.3	87	..	1.36	—0.37
Ajmer	90.2	69.0	68	0.25	3.72	+1.72
Jodhpore	94.6	70.1	73	..	5.25	+1.33
Kotah	100.8	68.0	59	2.10	3.82	+2.13
Mount Abu	81.2	62.4	86	0.14	5.09	+3.75
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Baroda	93.8	79.9	66	..	6.78	+6.13
Dwarka	89.3	81.5	79	..	0.13	—0.66
Veraval	86.6	81.9	82	..	8.68	—0.09
Rajkot	103.4	76.8	62	..	3.44	+1.04
Bhavnagar Para	103.6	80.4	76	..	5.00	+1.20
Surat	95.1	80.7	68	..	3.44	+2.48
Ahmedabad	105.0	78.1	70	0.10	2.89	+2.41
Deesa	100.9	80.2	73	..	5.82	+5.12
Neemuch	95.2	70.4	80	0.14	7.77	+5.51
Indore	96.4	69.9	75	0.05	4.66	+3.36
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Pachmarhi	98.8	72.1	56	..	10.75	+6.83
Chhindwara	98.6	68.8	62	..	4.60	+1.61
Hoshangabad	100.5	76.4	55	..	8.12	+5.83
Khandwa	101.8	80.1	62	..	3.66	+2.10
Akola	101.9	81.3	60	..	7.10	+4.73
Amraoti	101.3	80.8	59	..	7.68	+5.05
Nagpur	103.1	76.3	44	..	5.08	+2.45
Chanda	105.5	81.0	37	..	6.72	+2.82
Raipur	104.9	80.6	31	..	9.64	+6.05
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.8	81.1	82	0.08	3.87	+1.85
Ratnagiri	89.3	78.7	78	0.04	8.69	+7.42
Mormugao	87.3	79.9	79	0.20	6.68	+3.62
Karwar	90.7	80.6	78	..	9.98	+6.00
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	104.9	75.7	53	..	2.79	+1.15
Ahmednagar	97.9	71.5	59	..	2.64	+0.35
Poona	93.4	73.3	71	..	6.19	+1.37
Sholapur	100.2	76.3	61	..	10.07	+7.14
Bijapur	95.4	73.6	63	..	11.09	+6.40
Belgaum	90.1	69.0	70	..	13.46	+6.44
Aurangabad	99.5	73.1	61	..	2.71	+0.52
Nizamabad (Indur)	102.2	81.1	48	..	5.74	+2.71
Hyderabad	98.9	77.1	75	0.11	12.68	+8.28
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	90.4	78.1	74	0.04	6.82	—2.81
Calicut	89.0	80.7	81	..	7.60	—9.73
Cochin	89.7	76.4	86	0.24	15.31	—18.00
Colombo	85.6	76.9	84	0.79	29.06	—8.84
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Minalipatam	109.4	84.2	50	..	14.58	+8.60
Bellary	99.1	76.7	60	..	7.65	+3.53
Cuddapah	102.9	85.3	60	..	7.16	+0.38
Nellore	103.0	84.1	52	..	18.94	—3.06
Bangalore	88.3	68.8	76	..	16.74	+6.41
Coimbatore	96.1	74.1	79	..	8.56	—1.10
Trichinopoly	94.1	78.2	71	..	9.08	—4.09
Negapatam	101.3	8.11	81	..	17.16	—14.78

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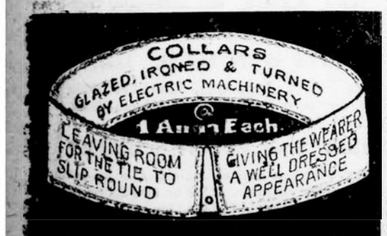
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 8th Sud of Jesth, 1973.
Mahomedan: 7th of Shabha Nul-Mazam, 1335.
Parsi: 21st of Adar, 1286.
Sunrise: 5h. 27m.; Sunset: 6h. 33m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, May 30.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O. at 10 a.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 8 a.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Cinema: 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty?"
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
Prof. Parsharamrao's New Grand Circus, 9-30 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema Sandhurst Road. 7-15, 9, 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND,

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Rifles, will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. W. S Walcott at Chowpatty Bandstand at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

CERCLE LITTERAIRE, BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.

Mr. A. P. Maurice Magnier will hold the tenth of his series of "Causeries" in French in the hall of the Cercle Litteraire at 6 p.m. to-day.

REPORTED BURGLARY.

Narayan Govind Naik, a tailor of Princess Street, reports that a noise awoke him from sleep at 3 a.m. on Sunday and on getting up he saw two men making off with some bundles from his room. Articles of the value of Rs. 642 were missed from the shop.

A GIRL ROBBED OF ORNAMENTS.

Girdharlal Bhaichand, a broker of Mumbadevi Tank Road, reports that his daughter Lilabai, aged nine years, got lost in a crowd whilst returning from the Jain Temple at Kalbadevi with other members of the family. Subsequently it was discovered that she had been taken into the Mumbadevi Temple by a Hindu who promised her a cocoanut and removed from her person ornaments of the value of Rs. 110.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Seven attacks and eight deaths occurred from plague on Monday the cases being reported as follows:—Kamatipura, one attack, Middle and Lower Colaba Chukla, Dongri, Bhuleshwar, Khetwadi and Tarwadi, one attack and one death each and Maratha Hospital, two deaths. Four attacks and two deaths occurred from small-pox and cholera was absent. The total mortality from all causes was 104 as compared with 76 on the corresponding day of last year and 61 of 1915.

DROWNING FATALITY.

WIFE SUSPECTS FOUL PLAY.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of Dayaram Bharmal, a Hindu, aged about 30 years, residing at Dana Bunder, whose body was recovered from the sea near the Kennedy Sea Face. Nathibai, the widow of the deceased, said he left home on Sunday at noon after taking his food, but he did not say where he was going. At 6 p.m. she heard of his being drowned and went to the Kennedy Sea Face, where she saw the body. She suspected foul play as the deceased had with him Rs. 15 or Rs. 16 and was wearing a gold ring when he left home, and these were now missing. Further enquiry was adjourned.

The local Board of the British Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd., has received a cable from London stating that the Directors have declared ad interim dividend of 5 p.c. per annum free of Income-tax payable on 31st July 1917 to shareholders whose names are registered on London Books up to the 18th July 1917, so that the shareholders in India who would send their requests to the Colonial Registration Office in Bombay up to 13th June 1917 will be entitled to receive their dividends in Bombay. Warrants to shareholders on Bombay and Rangoon registers will be issued locally and dividend being for six months ending 31st January 1917, will amount to 2½ p.c. namely 2.4 d equal to nearly 2 annas 5 pies per share.

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BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SEQUEL TO CURRENCY OFFICE MISAPPROPRIATION CASE.

CHARGE OF DISPOSING OF STOLEN PROPERTY DISMISSED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. B. N. Athavle disposed of a case in which Ganu Ladu, Shunker Luxman, Umaji Balaji and Kandia Rama were charged with concealing and disposing of stolen property. Mr. J. B. Kapadia defended the accused.

It was alleged that on the 4th April, Sitaram Gopal, a clerk in the employ of Mr. C. M. Kimathi engaged at the Currency Office one Kissan Damoo, a "Ghati" to carry three bags, containing Rs. 4,500. It was further alleged that the accused met Kissan on the way, put the bags in a cart and took the money to Sion where they buried it underground, previously taking Rs. 900 which they distributed among themselves. Kissan and the accused were arrested on the 11 April, and Kissan pointed out the place where the bags had been buried. Rs. 3,500 were recovered. Kissan was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying their names were falsely dragged in by two witnesses because the latter had been put out of caste.

The Magistrate acquitted the accused.

A LAD'S MISADVENTURE.

ALL ACCUSED SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Sub-Inspector Dere charged Daulat Sukhraj and Chunilal Hiralal, Marwari hawkers, with receiving stolen property, and Dayashunker Ganpatram a Hindu lad, with the theft of a harmonium, valued at Rs. 95. It was alleged that on Thursday Dayashunker, who was learning to sing, went to one Bhaishunker Chhaganlal's house and took away the harmonium, saying he was taking it out for repairs. He took it to Mumadevi, where he sold it to the first two accused for Rs. 8. The accused were convicted. The first two, who had previous convictions, were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Dayashunker was ordered to be sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory for five years.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

ALL ACCUSED FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, beore Mr. B. N. Athavle, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Vanagchai Chelibana and Akman Oosa, Chinamen, and Abdulla Ahmed, a Mahomedan, with possessing two, seven and fourteen "tolas" of opium respectively without a license. Mr. Erulker defended the first accused. All the accused were convicted. They were fined Rs. 5, Rs. 7 and Rs. 25 respectively.

STEALING HORSE'S GRAM.

COACHMAN SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Sub-Inspector Dere charged Ramji Raghu, a coachman in th employ of Ghella Manji, with criminal breach of trust in respect of gram. The accused was caught selling the gram which had been given him by his master for a horse in his charge. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25.

VAGRANT SENT TO WORKHOUSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. B. N. Athavle Deputy Inspector Mayne charged Darl Engman, a Swede, aged 41, with being a vagrant and having no visible means of subsistence. The accused was convicted and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

FUTURE OF WHEAT GROWING IN ENGLAND.

Professor R. H. Biffen, in the course of a lecture delivered on April 20, at the Royal Institution on the future of wheat growing in England, said, owing to increase of prices since 1894, when the price of wheat reached its nadir, the area under wheat in this country had risen slowly till 1914, when it began to approach the three million mark. The reduction in price was due chiefly to the great extension of railways in America and other wheat-growing countries and the reduction in sea freights, which made it possible to grow wheat profitably at a low price on pioneer lands. Now, owing to the rapid increase of population in America, export was possible only in a bumper year. The export of wheat from Canada, the Argentine, and other wheat-growing countries also showed a tendency to fall off. Any further deficiency in the quantity exported, owing to world shortage, to the fact that there were not many new areas of virgin land waiting to be broken up and to other causes, would lead to further rise in price, would affect our wheat crop, and bring increased areas of wheat land under cultivation. As a result h ebelieved that it would be possible in future for this country to produce the larger proportion of the wheat required for its own needs. But if this was to be done afrmers must cultivate properly adn in a scientific way, and must not be content with so low a yield as 32 bushels an acre.—The "Morning Post."

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ALLEGED ANARCHISM AT DINAJPUR.

POLITICAL SUSPECTS ON TRIAL.

PROSECUTION WITNESSES EXAMINED.

(From our Correspondent.)

DINAJPUR, May 28.

Mr. A. G. Halifax, District Magistrate, Dinajpur, resumed to-day, the hearing of the case in which five political suspects, Profulla Kumer Roy, Bidhu Bhusan De, Mono R. Pyne, Manindra Mohan Sanyal, and Grinda Chandra Charavarty are charged under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. J. M. Sen, Government Pleader, conducted the prosecution, while local pleaders defended the accused.

Mr. H. C. Hunt of the Intelligence branch watched the case on behalf of the C. I. D.

Ramcharan Samajdar, a local priest was the first witness examined by the prosecution for the day. In the course of his evidence he said he engaged the accused who continued as tutor till the examination was over last March, before Manohar was engaged. Girindra Chandra Chakravarty, the last accused, was engaged as private tutor. Witness identified both Manohar Pyne and Girindra Chandra Chakravarty.

Amulya Charan Samajdar, a boy of about 14 years of age and son of the first witness was next put in the box. In the course of his evidence he said, that he knew the accused Manohar and Girindra Chandra Chakravarty, and identified in dock Manohar Pyne and Girindra who were his tutors at different periods. Manohar was appointed his tutor in Aswin last. Manohar used to take his food in the hotel near the railway station. He used to get letters addressed to witness's house. When the accused was in he used to receive letters and when he was out, witness used to receive them on behalf of the accused. During the last pujas the accused lived with witness in his house for about nine days. Subsequently, the accused left the house saying he had hired a house and would live there. Manohar was absent on duty on three occasions in all.

Katiya Kanto Roy, a student, who was next examined said that among the accused in the dock he knew Manohar Pyne and Bidhu Bhusan De. The latter gave out his name to witness as Debendranath Ghose on the 27th of Aswin last. Manohar Pyne came to witness asking him to let out a house of his for him. The accused told witness that he would occupy the house with his brother and mother. His brother would qualify himself for muktearship and the accused would maintain the family by private tution. Witness let out the house to the accused fixing the rent at Rs. 4 per month. When the accused came back to occupy the house he did not come with his mother, but the accused Bidhu Bhusan De whom Manohar represented as his brother. Witness engaged Bidhu Bhusan De as his private tutor. He taught him for one month and one day. Witness asked Bidhu Bhusan De what place he came from. In reply, he asked witness to mind his studies and not to put such questions. Both Manohar and Bidhu Bhusan De left witness's house on the day previous to the day on which his house was searched.

A POLICE INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Sashadar Bose, Inspector of Police was next examined. Witness said that on March 29th, he got information that two young men who seemed to be suspicious characters were putting up at the house of Babu Nikunja Dhar, Municipal Office Head Clerk. Witness with some police constables went to the house, but found the house barred from inside. Deputy Superintendent Mr. S. S. Dutt, called the inmate of the house to open but no one opened. 17 police men found their way inside. The accused Manindra, who was in, attempted to run away through the back door. Here the accused encountered the witness, who was guarding the back door. The accused turned back, jumped over a wall and escaped. He ran into one Natu Babu's house, where he concealed himself in a corner. Witness ran in pursuit of the accused and arrested him. The accused refused to give his name to witness. He refused to make any statement, and said that whatever he wanted to say he would say to the Magistrate. Witness took the accused Manindra to the house from where he ran The house was searched and among other things were found a copy of Indian Penal Code with the name of Kailas Chandra Pyne written in the first page a copy of Sanyase Geeta, and some burnt papers. Witness escorted Manindra to the police station. The accused was singing on the way. He told witness on the way that he was not sure whether he was going to jail for good or for evil.

ARREST OF GIRINDRACHAND CHAKRAVARTY.

On April 8, witness got information from head constable J. C. Lahiri, that he had traced out a young man of suspicious character. Witness went to the head constable's house and found Girindrachand Chakravarty and arrested him under section 55 Criminal Procedure Code. Girindra made a statement before witness in which he admitted having given out his name as Girindra Chandra Ghosal to Dwarka Bural whose house he hired in his name. Girindra stated that he could not give any reason why he gave his name as Ghosal instead of Chakravarty. Girindra further stated that he hired the house for one Dinabandhu Sharma whom he met for the first time at a sweetmeat vendor's shop, and who requested the accused to find out a house for him.

Dwarka Bural, zemindar, examined, said that Girindra hired his house stating he would live there with his family.

Nikunja Dhar, Municipal Office Head Clerk, who was next examined, said that on March 23, Manohar Pyne went to him asking him to rent out one of his houses to him. The rent was fixed at Rs. 8 and Manohar stated that he would live there with his family. On the morning of the 25th, the house was occupied by Manohar. Finding that there were no ladies in the house, witness sent for Manohar and said that he would not permit him to remain there, as he was not living with his family as promised. When witness was speaking with Manohar, the accused, Manindra was standing in front of the house. Manohar told witness that Manindra was a student of Digapattiya School and was here to sit for the Matriculation examination. Witness thought why should Manindra come to Dinajpur instead of Rajshahi which was nearer Dighapatiya. Witness suspected the accused and gave information to the police who arrested him.

The Court rose for the day, after the examination of some formal witnesses.

The prosecution will examine over hundred witnesses and will put in some interesting incriminating documents. The case is expected to last for six weeks.

LADY'S SUIT FOR LIBEL.

PUBLISHER TO PAY £250 DAMAGES.

In the King's Bench Division on April 23rd before Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury Mrs. Maude Mary Chester Foulkes brought an action for libel against Mr. Eveleigh Nash, the publisher. The alleged libel says the "Daily News", was contained in a number of letters written by Mr. Nash to Mr. Arthur Spurgeon, managing director of Cassell's, stating that plaintiff's book, "My Own Past," revealed matters of a confidential nature concerning Mr. Nash's business in which plaintiff had become a partner. In his defence Mr. Nash denied the libel, alternatively pleading justification and fair comment.

Mr. Tindal Atkinson, K. C. and Sir Hugh Fraser represented the plaintiff, Mr. Hume Williams, K.C., and Mr. Alexander Neilson appearing for the defendant.

At one time, said Mr. Atkinson, Mrs. Foulkes was an actress, and then she took to literature, becoming a partner in Mr. Nash's publishing business. She wrote several books, and was joint author of a series of biographies and reminiscences o well-known people. For instance, "My Recollections," were those of Countess Cardigan; "My Own Story" was of the life of the ex-Crown Princess of Saxony; "Things That I Can Tell' were reminiscences of Lord Rossmore; and "My Past" was an account of the life of Countess Larische, a niece of the late Empress of Austria.

STRAINED RELATIONS.

The book about which this action was brought was "My Own Past," that was to say, Mrs. Foulkes' own life and stories of interesting people she had met. In 1913 her business relationship with Mr. Nash became strained, and Cassell's were about to publish the book. The letters complained of in this case were written to Mr. Spurgeon.

On August 19, 1915, defendant wrote Mr. Spurgeon:

"I think it right that I should explain to you as an old friend my attitude towards this book, which I have reason to believe has been written probably for the purpose of annoying me. I have been informed that Mrs. Foulkes has circulated the grossest and most mendacious slanders regarding me, and I am told that in her book she claims to be the author of several volumes of memoirs which I have published. The fact is that I paid Mrs. floulkes to take down from dictation the material which the authors desired to include in their memoirs, but I could not permit her to claim the authorship, for the mere reason that it would be practically admitting that the memoirs in question are bogus or partially bogus in character (which they are not), and which would not only be damaging me but would greatly lessen the value of the properties. I could not tolerate without protest the publication of a work which contained information about my business methods, and I shall be glad if you can give me some information about the character of the volume."

Further letters to the same effect were read, the defendant describing Mr. Spurgeon's act in publishing the book as dastardly and contemptible

AN IRON CROSS.

Giving evidence about the receipt of the letters, Mr. Arthur Spurgeon said he had read the book and could not find a word in it to which Mr. Nash could fairly and properly take exception.

Mr. Foulkes, in the witness-box, said a well-known clairvoyant introduced her to Lord Rossmore. She denied that she wrote anything in her book derogatory to the reputation or position of Mr. Nash. She was on terms of the greatest affection with the defendant until she found he was going to be married. This concluded plaintiff's case.

Mr. Nash, giving evidence, said that as soon as he heard of the nature of the book he wrote to Mr. Spurgeon the letter of August. The letter was written in self-defence, and also to protect the interests he held in common with the plaintiff. He tried to "injunct" the book, but failed.

Cross-examined, witness considered he had every justification in writing to Mr. Spurgeon that "in addition to being a sanctimonious, unctuous humbug you are a malicious, vindictive, low-class cad." Witness denied having sent a jewel-case annoymously to the plaintiff. No doubt she thought it came from him, as she sent him an Iron Cross a few days before.

His Lordship: What had you done to deserve that? It is as good as saying that you sank a hospital ship. (Laughter).

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, awarding £250 damages. Judgment was entered accordingly, with costs.

POLICE SCANDAL IN EDINBURGH,

SERGEANT AS BURGLAR.

CASE HUSHED UP.

Apparently Bombay is not the only city in the British Empire where the misdeeds of erring policemen are hushed up for the credit of the force. The following story published by "John Bull" has a special interest for India in view of the recent—"disappearance" from the Bombay Police of a prominent officer of the C. I. D.

"For several months shopkeepers in certain parts of Edinburgh were puzzled to account for the mysterious shrinkage of their stocks. A great quantity missing at one time would have pointed at once to a burglary, but this was a case of the stocks simply melting steadily away. In several instances blame fell upon the assistants, some of whom were dismissed upon suspicion of theft. But the true explanation was farther to seek. Finally the detective staff in the city got to work, and one night two of them secreted themselves in the premises of Mr. Pennycook, a Provision Merchant, in Nicolson Street. The trap was successful. In the course of the night the door was quietly opened, and into the detectives' hands walked Police-Sergeant Sim, one of the best-known members of Edinburgh Police Force, a man with 26 years' service and one who has won many honours throughout the length and breadth of the land as a swimming champion. The detectives were amazed when they discovered who their man was. Still more amazed were they when they visited his house and obtained evidence of the wholesale lines on which the thefts had been conducted. A vast store of provisions was found. Clearly this was no case of a temporary lapse from honesty, but that of a police-officer who systematically robbed the shops on his beat which it was his duty to watch. Even now the identity of the culprit is not generally known, for when Sim was charged at the City Police Court—the Sheriff Court of Edinburgh—the utmost secrecy invested the proceedings. For the credit of the Edinburgh Constabulary, it seems to have been determined at all costs to keep the case out of the newspaper.' The local Press were silent on the matter. Meanwhile, although the defendant was charged with a formidable list of thefts and burglarious entries—he is said to have had skeleton keys to some 50 shops on his beat—the Sheriff was disposed to leniency. It would never do to send this policeman-burglar to prison or to commit him for trial to the High Court of Justiciary, with the publicity inevitably attaching to such proceedings. The case must be disposed of quietly; consequently, Police Sergeant Sim, despite the gravity of the charge, was allowed to go scot-free, on condition that he should join the Army. We understand that he is now training with a Scottish regiment, the officers of which are probably quite ignorant of his criminal record. Apparently the rascal has not even been compelled to refund the value of his booty, amounting, as we understand, to some hundreds of pounds. Altogether, a most amazing case, upon which before very long we may have a little more to say. For the present we will confine ourselves to pointing to the obvious danger of permitting a case of this kind to be hushed up. Our police hold a position of unique responsibility and trust, and whenever that trust is betrayed an example should be made of the offender in the public interest."

WHIP COMEDY.

The attempt to split the Liberal party which had such a rebuff in South Aberdeen has scored another disastrous record in South Edinburgh, says the "Daily News and Leader."

It was announced that Sir George McCrae, a former Liberal M.P. for East Edinburgh and a strong adherent of Mr. Lloyd George, had been appointed Chief Whip to the present Coalition, and that in order to provide a seat in the House for him Major Lyell, Liberal M.P. for South Edinburgh, would retire.

Major Lyell wrote a letter of resignation, and Sir George McCrae was suggested as his successor, but the South Edinburgh Liberal Association refused to have any share in this transaction. They coolly ignored Sir Gorge McCrae's name, and invited Sir E. Parrott, their chairman, to stand.

Sir E. Parrott, after consideration, decided to stand as a supporter of Mr. Asquith, and pledged to assist the Government to prosecute the war.

The intrigue had failed; and it was next announced in the Ministerialist organs that Sir George McCrae would not be appointed Chief Whip.

The last incident in this comedy is the receipt by the secretary of the South Edinburgh Liberal Association of a letter from Major Lyell, in which he says:—

I have to thank you for your kindness in wiring and writing to me the result of the Executive Committee's meeting.

I am quite sure that South Edinburgh has secured in Sir Edward Parrott a most admirable representative, who will be able to give a far better attendance and attention to its needs than it has had for some time. I hope he may long be spared to continue his newly assumed Parliamentary work.

As the Unionst Committee have pledged themselves to support the Liberal nominee, it is not expected that there will be any contest.

THE ABORIGINAL IN MESOPOTAMIA.

THE NEW BABEL.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SANTAL.

(By Eye witness.)

BAGDAD, April 22.

The Labour Corps in Mesopotamia have introduced the nearest thing to Babel since the original confusion of tongues. Coolies and artizans have come in from China and Egypt and the East and West Indies, the aboriginal Santals and Paharias from Bengal, Moplas, Thiyas and Nayars from the West Coast, Nepalese quarrymen. Indians of all races and creeds, as well as the Arabs and Chaldeans of the country. They make roads and bunds, build houses, load and unload steamers and trucks, supply carpenters, smiths and masons, follow the fighting man and improve the communications behind him, and make the land habitable which he has won.

The other day I ran into a crowd of Santals on the Bridge of Boats in Bagdad. It was probably the first time that Babylon had drawn into the vertex the aboriginals of the hill tracts of Bengal. They were scurrying like a flock of sheep, not because they were rushed. I was told, but simply for fun. Some one had started it, and the others had broken into a jog trot. One of them, with bricks balanced on his head, was playing a small reed flute, the Pipe of Pan. Another had stuck a spray of salmon-pink cleander in his hair. The full round cheeks of the little man made their black skin look as if it had been sewn up tightly and tucked under the chin. They were like happy gollywogs, and the dust in their elfin locks, the colour of tow, increased the impish suggestion of the toy-shop. The expression on their faces is singularly happy and innocent, and endorses everything Rousseau said about primitive content. Evolution has spared them, they have even escaped the unkindness of war.

When the Santal left his home all he took with him was two brass cooking pots, his stick, and a bottle of mustard oil. The stick he uses to sling his belongings over his shoulder, with a net attached and generally his boots inside. He loves to rub himself all over with oil but in this unfruitful land he can find little or none, and he had not even time to refill at Bombay. On board the ship he saw coal for the furts time. Each man was given a brickette with his rations for fuel and Jangal Baski, Goomda Kisku and others put their vessel on the strange black substance and expected it to boil. A very simple, happy and contented person is the Santal. Once gain his confidence, and he will work for you all day and half the night; abuse it and he will not work at all.

IN A PALM GROVE BY THE TIGRIS.

I found them in their camp afterwards in a palm grove by the Tigris, not unlike a camp in their own land, only the palms were dates and not cocoanuts. Here the Santals were very much at home. The pensioned Indian Officer in charge, a magnificent veteran, with snowy beard and moustache and two rows of ribbons on his breast, was pacing up and down among these little dark men like a Colossus or benevolent God. The old Subadar was loud in their praises. He had been on the staff of a Convict Labour Corps, and so spoke from his heart.

"There is no fighting, quarrelling, thieving, lying, among them, Sahib. If you leave anything on the ground they won't pick it up. No trouble with women folk. No gambling. No tricks of deceit."

A British Officer of the Company who knew them in their own country told me the same tale.

"They are the straightest people I have ever struck" he said. We raised nearly 1,700 of them in the district, paid them a month's wages in advance and told them to find their way to the nearest railway station, a journey of two or three days. They all turned up but one, and the others told us he had probably hanged himself because his wife would not let him go. They are very honest, law abiding folk. They leave their money lying about in their tents and it is quite safe. They have no police in their villages, the headman settles all their troubles. And there is no humbug about them. Other coolies slack off if you don't watch them, and put on a tremendous spurt when they see an Officer coming along, and keep it up till he is out of sight. But the dear old Santal is much too simple for this. If the Army Commander came to see them they'd throw down their picks and shovels and stare at him till he went away. They are not thrusters; they go their own pace, but they do their day's work all right. And they are extraordinarily patient and willing. They'll work overtime if you don't tell them to stop; and they'll turn out if you ask them and do an extra turn at a pinch without grumbling, even if they have only just got back to camp and haven't had time to cook their food."

"CHILDREN WHO HAD NOT BEEN SPOILT."

All this sounded very Utopian but the glimpse of them on the Bridge of Boats and an hour spent in their camp on Sunday morning gave one the impression of children who had not been spoilt. We went the round of their tents and they played to us on their flutes, the same pastoral strains one hears in villages all over the East; and they showed us the Sikh mark burnt into their forearms, always an odd number, which like Charon's obol is supposed to give them a good send off in the next world. They burn themselves too when they have aches and pains. One man had a scar on his forehead a week old, where he had applied a brand as a cure for headache Nearly every Santal is a musician and plays the drum or pipe. The skins of their drums had cracked in the heat at Makina and they had left them behind, but they make flutes out of any material they can pick up. One of them blew off two of his fingers boring stops in the brass tube of a Turkish shell which had a fuse and an unexpected charge left in it. That is the only casualty among the Santals remotely connected with arms. It is an understood thing that they should not go near the firing line. Once an aeroplane bomb fell near the Corps. They looked up like a frightened herd. A second came sizzling down within a hundred yards of them and they took to their heels. A little man showed me how he had run, rehearsing a pantomime of panic fright, with his bandy legs and doubled fist pummeling the air.

The Santals came out on a one year's agreement, as they must get back to their harvest. But they will sign on again. They have no quarrel with Mesopotamia. Twenty rupees a month and everything found, is a wage that a few years ago would have seemed beyond the dreams of avarice. They are putting on weight; fare better than they have ever done; and their families are growing rich. Most of them have their wages paid in family allotments at home, generally to their elder brother, father or son, rather than their wife.

POSITION OF SANTAL WOMEN.

The Santals are distrustful of women as a sex "What if I were labouring here" one of them said "and she were to run off with another man and the money." The women are not permitted to attend the sacrifices in the Holy Grove, or to eat flesh of offerings, or to climb the consecrated trees or to know the name of the family's secret God lest they should betray it: or even, save in the case of a wife or unmarried daughter to enter the chamber where the household God dwells in silent communion with the ancestors. Save for these restrictions the relations between men and women in the tribe are happy and free. In social life the women are very independent and often masters in the house. They are a finer physical type, and the men of the tribe are proud to admit it. The Corps was collecting firewood the other day when one of the Officers twitted a man on the meagre size of his bundle.

"Look at the Arabs" he said "Even the women carry a bigger load than you."

But the Santal was not abashed. He did not resent this reflection upon himself; it was the carrying power of his own women he defended. "Our women too carry much bigger loads than we do" he said ingenuously.

There is a curious reticence about names among the Santals. Husband and wife will not mention each others' names, not even when speaking of some one else bearing the same name. When receiving her allotment from a British Officer the Santal woman has to call in a third person to name the absent husband. It would be a species of blasphemy to divulge the secret herself. There is a table of degrees of relationship in which the mention of names is tabbed among the tribe, similar to the Catalogue prohibiting intermarriage of Kin in our Prayer Book. And, of course, it is quite useless to ask a Santal his age. Dates and sums of money are remembered by knots tied in a string; but the birth-date is not accounted of any importance "How old are you?" the C. C. of the Corps asked one of these bearded men of the woods. "Sahib" the Santal replied after some puckering of the brow in calculation, "I am at least five years old".

THE "COMFORT" OF THE SANTAL.

There is one comfort the Santal misses when away from home. He must have his Handi or rice-beer, or if not his handi, at least some substitute that warms his inside. They said they would make their own Handi in Mesopotamia if we gave them the rice, but they discovered it could not be done. Either they had not the full ingredients, or their women had the secret of the brew. Hence the order for a tri-weekly issue of rum. Many of the Santals were once debarred from becoming Christians, fearing that the new faith meant abstention from the tribal drink.

This summer the Santals will be at home again, drinking their handi, looking after their crops and herds, reaping the same harvest, thinking the same thoughts, playing the same plaintive melodies on their pipes as when Nebuchadnezzar ruled in Babylon. Three dynasties of Babylon, Assyria, Chaldaea and the Empire of the Chroftocs, have risen and crumbled away on the soil where he is labouring now and all the while the Santal has led the simple life, never straying far from the Golden Age never caught up in the unhappy train of Progress. And so his peace is undisturbed by the seismic convulsions of Armageddon, he has escaped the crown that kultur has evolved at Karlshrue and Essen and Potsdam. At harvest time while the Aryan is still shedding his blood the Santal will be reaping in the fields. As soon as the crops are in, there is the blessing of the cattle, then five days and nights of junketing, drinking and dancing, bathing and sacrifice, shooting at a target with the bow and all the license of high festival. Then after a month or two he will return to the fringe of the great war and bring with him his friends. He will fall to again and take up his pick and shovel, the most contented man in Iraq.

IMPRESSIONS CHANGE.

A witness in a case before Mr. Justice Low said he formed the impression that the defendant was a persen of means because he had motor car.

Mr. McCall, K.C. (for the defendant), observed that some cynical person had said that the possession of a motor car was the characteristic of the undischarged bankrupt.

Mr. Justice Low.—Before the days of motor cars it used to be a very glossy silk hat. (Laughter.)—"Evening Standard."

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	On 28-5-17 Rs.	Up to date Rs.
War Loan	1,300-0	1,77,400-8
War Bonds ..	5,500-0	5,43,700-0
Cash Certificates..	3,758-12	9,12,145-8
Total .. Rs.	10,558-12	16,33,245-8

WOMEN'S WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The total subscribed through the Women's War Loan now comes to Rs. 51,65,911 and 1,779 applications have been dealt with.

The following sums have been received from Districts of the Presidency where Ladies have opened Branch Offices, but other sums have been promised:—

Ahmedabad, Rs. 94,830; Ahmednagar, Rs. 14,364; Aden, Rs. 33,435; Poona, Rs. 1,71,870; Broach, Rs. 6,820; Karachi, Rs. 1,01,620; Kolaba, Rs. 2,667; Dhapur, Rs. 3,278; Kaira, Rs. 50,491; Satara, Rs. 10,200; Belgaum, Rs. 984; Sholapur, 16,499; the principal subscribers during the past week are:—Lady Jehangir, Rs. 51,300; Mrs K B Vakil, Rs. 3,200; Mrs M Vernon, Rs. 10,500; Mrs L E Schumek Rs. 1,000; Mrs Sulemun C H Mitha, Rs. 5,000; Mrs Indumati Desai, Rs. 1,500; Bai G S Jambusarwala, Rs. 2,000; Shetani Jadavbai, Rs. 50,000, Mrs M H Adenwala, Rs. 2,500; Mrs A H Vakil, Rs. 1,000; R B Trikamlal Dinanath Rs. 1,000; Viscountess Sidmouth, Rs. 1,000; Mrs F Hormusji, Rs. 1,000; Mrs D Hormusji, Rs. 1,000; Mrs J Ernest, Rs. 2,000; Mr W Meek, Rs. 1,000; Mrs MacRae, Rs. 1,000; Job Mesha M Messa, Rs. 6,000; Judah M Messa, Rs. 3,000; Mrs J B McLachlan, Rs. 1,000; Masters James McLachlan, Rs. 1,000; Mrs A E Medawar, Rs. 1,000; Mrs E G Fort, Rs. 1,930; Selim M M Messa, Rs. 2,000; Mrs Dhanvati Devi, Rs. 1,500; Mrs E Osborn, Rs. 4,300; Mrs Hogen, Rs. 3,400; Mrs Hilbert, Rs. 2,500; Mrs S Karandilha, Rs. 2,000; Mrs McLean, Rs. 1,000; Mrs Manubhai, Rs. 1,100; Mrs Lady, Rs. 1,000; Mrs Aenny, Rs. 3,000; Mrs Lucey, Rs. 1,000; Mrs A Guruji, Rs. 1,000; Mrs H Homer, Rs. 1,000; Mrs K Dastur, Rs. 2,000; Mrs Rodericks, Rs. 2,000; Mrs S Shah, Rs. 1,000; Mrs L Lalkar, Rs. 2,450; Mrs H Wiseman, Rs. 1,000; Mrs K Oirsary and Mrs V Kanji, Rs. 10,000; Mrs D Milcham, Rs. 1,000; Mrs Hilton, Rs. 2,000; Mrs Ferry, Rs. 1,000; Mrs R Shaik Kassim, Rs. 1,500; Mrs S Mahadeo, Rs. 1,000; Mrs Ratanbai, Rs. 3,500; Mrs Combes, Rs. 1,200; Mrs Aikni, Rs. 2,500; Mrs K Kirtane, Rs. 5,300; Mrs L Gurujii, Rs. 1,800; Mrs M Romer, Rs. 1,100; Mrs Brown, Rs. 3,600; Mrs Chaturbai, Rs. 1,000; Mrs Rawlinson, Rs. 1,500; Mrs Y Kamat, Rs. 1,000; Mrs S Khare, Rs. 1,500; Mrs Russell, Rs. 2,000.

WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

The demand for the Bombay War Loan lottery tickets continues to be on the increase as is evident from the figures quoted below. The total is approaching a quarter of a crore of rupees, and it is an encouraging sign that yesterday alone the cash sales, post sales and sums paid in amounted in all to no less than Rs. 205,800. As nearly as can be estimated the figures to date are as follow:—

	Rs.
Actual cash sales and returns to date	16,34,970
Details received of amounts collected by banks and not yet paid in	4,50,000
Due from other mofussil sources	3,25,000
Total	24,09,970

WAR LOAN LOTTERIES.

DEPRECATED BY COONOOR MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 28.

A Coonoor correspondent writes, the following resolution was proposed by the Lord Bishop of Madras and carried unanimously:—"A conference of missionaries held at Coonoor (on Friday, the 25th May) desires to protest strongly against any kind of Government sanction being given to lotteries, as such sanction will inevitably encourage gambling and lower the tone of public morality. The British Empire and its Allies are waging this war on behalf of righteousness, and we degrade the sacred cause when we try to support it by unworthy methods. The Conference earnestly hopes that sanction of Government will be withdrawn from the existing lotteries for any purpose whatsoever. At the same time it desires to assure Government of its hearty support in every effort made to raise money for war loan by legitimate methods."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 28.

The market for jute shares showed a great deal of activity to-day, Clives advancing from Rs. 125-8 to 132 but closing weaker at Rs. 126. There was a fair amount of business done in other jute shares. There was also a good demand for coal shares, prices remaining firm. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 38-4, 38-8; Equitable (ord) 46-8, 46-12; Imperial 13-12; Lakurka 41-8, 41-12; North Damuda 16-4; Phularitand 6-12; Raneegunge 26-12 x.d.; Satpukuria 10, 10-2; South Govindpur 8-6.

Jutes:—Alliance (ord) 302, 305; Barnagore (ord) 92, 92-8, 93; Budge Budge (ord 321, 325 x.d.; Budge Budge (pref) 113-8 x.d.; Clive (ord) 125-8 to 132, 129, 128, 127, 126; Dalhousie (ord) 283-8, 285; Delta (ord) 340, 342, 345; Fort Gloster (ord) 400, 405; Fort William (ord) 134, 136; Hooghly (ord) 52, 53; Howrah A (pref) 103; Kamarhatty (ord) 305, 309, 302; Kankinarrah (ord) 400; Kelvin (ord) 443; Northbrook (ord) 28, 29, 29-8, 30-12, 28-4; Reliance (ord) 218, 220, 225, 226, Union (ord) 403-4, 409, 414.

Tea:—Giello (ord) 91, 92.

Miscellaneous:—Bukit Jelotong Rubber 85; Carew and Co. (ord) 95; Mengkibel Rubber 25-12, 26, 26-4, 26, 26-8.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66-5 to 66-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 67 to 67-4.

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THE GAEKWAR SUGAR WORKS AND DISTILLERY CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Gaekwar Sugar Works and Distillery Co., Ltd., will be held at the Company's Registered Offices in Baria Mansions, Carnac Road, on 9th June 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Business—

(1) To confirm the change of agency from Messrs. K. A. Ghaswalla & Co. to Messrs. Kelavkar & Co. on the same terms as before.

(2) To discuss and consider generally the future working of the Company's Mill at Gandevi.

Per Pro. K. A. GHASWALLA & Co., KELAVKAR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th May 1917.

N.B.—Will shareholders kindly notify the agents of their present addresses. 829

Indian War Loan.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
"Union of Nations"	6
Indian Educational Service V.	6
NOTES TO THE DAY	6
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The War	7
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Indian War Loan	5
Bombay Police Courts	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	4
GENERAL NEWS.	
Lord Pentland's Declaration	8
Battle of the Scarpe	8
Police Scandal in Edinburgh	5
Alleged Anarchist in Dunajpur	5
Casualty List	5
THE WEATHER	3
COMMERCIAL	3

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, May 29, 1917.

"UNION OF NATIONS."

Last week we referred to the vigorous opposition of the virile Australians, as so lucidly described by the Melbourne correspondent of the "New Statesman," to the scheme of Imperial Federation with which the twentieth century knights of the "Round Table" have made the British public familiar. It is interesting to note also what Mr. G. H. Scholefield, the London representative of the New Zealand Press Association, has stated in the columns of the "Manchester Guardian" (20th April). The keynote is vigorously sounded in the first sentence. "Like the other Dominions, New Zealand has fought long documentary fights for the last word in self-government against the last shreds of bureaucratic rule from Whitehall." New Zealand fought and won its autonomy years ago. A new generation, robust with the experience of self-government, has come to the front, fully attuned to its heritage as a sovereign people. It is proud of that sovereignty and is conscious of the fact that the ties that bind it to the mother-country are purely voluntary. The New Zealanders manage then own affairs. Their right so to govern themselves none can dispute. As the Briton is a king in his own castle so are the New Zealanders sovereign in then own dominion. Great Britain cannot impose her will on them. They would resist it if persevered in. But otherwise the daughter has the greatest regard and respect for the mother. Only she is mistress in her own house. As Mr. Scholefield observes: "if they desire to secede from the British Empire they may do so as easily as the tenant of a villa in Golder's Green terminates his agreement. They feel that every man who left their shores for the front, every shilling of their war expenditure is a free-will offering, and on these lines they are willing to continue." That is the dominant feeling of the present generation of New Zealanders, and it is the right and proper feeling conducive to their own welfare as it is to the greater permanence of the tie which binds Great Britain to their colony. It is a noble and inspiring pronouncement which Mr. Massey, the Prime Minister, made the other day: "All we are and all we have is at the Empire's Call." That indeed should also be the vivifying creed of the Indian when he has acquired full autonomy and torn asunder "the last shreds of the bureaucratic rule." Says Mr. Scholefield: "If the Empire demanded as a right one man or one shilling, New Zealand would probably assert her right to refuse. It is just the feeling that under any closer union she would have to surrender this right that makes the New Zealander well content to leave things as they are." This feeling, it may be said, is well crystallised in the general statement of President Wilson and Mr. Balfour on the subject of the freedom of each self-contained nationality. At Edinburgh, Mr. Massey declared in unmistakable language that the Dominions had earned *a right* to be heard, and that they were not going to wait till it is decided they should be heard. That was an outspoken declaration as much as it was true. Unfortunately, that is not the position of India. But she is trying to attain it. It can be attained within a reasonable period of time provided the lions of the bureaucracy do not obstruct their path at every turn. But sooner or later, the logic of events must compel those lions to turn their tails. In this respect Time is a great teacher. The present war has vastly abridged that time and it may be permitted to forecast that perchance that culmination or consummation may arrive earlier than expected. The equation of time is a factor to be counted, though the bureaucracy may ignore it for its own selfish ends. The Dominions in the near future will have to be consulted and taken into the councils of the Mother Country but there cannot be at present any "organic federation." The demand is not for that organism but only for greater and more frequent consultation in the grave affairs affecting the weal or woe of the entire British Empire. India would do well to follow this wise resolution of the Dominions, and we warn Indians not to yearn for any inclusion of the country in the fantastic scheme of Imperial Federation limned by the self-constituted empire-builders of the hour. They are meteoric. Though they have shot up like a rocket, we discern that everywhere they are coming down like charred sticks.

Mr. Massey observed in February, at the Royal Automobile Club, that he would not care to wait for an Imperial Parliament. "Until that day comes" said he," I am prepared to accept the idea of an Imperial Council. The Dominions will never give up the right to tax themselves. In the union that is proposed money will be required, and the Dominions will find their share of the money *in their own way*. I do not propose a Federation of States. Rather it is a union of nations which is a different thing, *separated by the ocean but united in sentiment.*" Exactly. That is the correct attitude which all free states, the self-governing Colonies included, must assume. India, too, may give her own free share but she must be allowed to find all the money in her own way. Fiscal autonomy is wanted. The monies to be raised should never be raised at the dictation of another but at the will of the people themselves. The people alone should know how to tax themselves and what should be taxed. Here is a striking illustration of what the Prime Minister of New Zealand meant in another speech made at Belfast. "The present system was taxation without representation. The Dominions by providing voluntarily 75,000 men and paying for their up-keep were already being taxed, whereas they had no voice in the Councils which led up to the war or in those which were managing it," What is wanted is closer union but no 'irksome bonds of federation.' The Dominions are all actuated by this one speech. They would not be slaves. But as free men they will unite closer than before to help the general interests of the Empire. That is the key-note which Indians should well bear in mind. We may conclude by reproducing the brave words of Mr. Massey.

"Somehow or other the spirit of consultation and freewill lie behind everything that has been successful in British Empire-building. We have seen much to admire during the last few years in the iron organisation of Germany, and there is some of it that we may copy with advantage. But the very essence of what we are fighting for—the right of nations to govern themselves—is entirely absent from the Prussian creation. The exhibition of crude naked Prussianism is only an additional reason, in the present temper of the British peoples, against organic federation, and an additional reason in favour of closer union on the freewill principle—by consultation, frankness and goodwill."

And as far as India is concerned, we may add, by trust in the Indian people which is still sadly wanting.

INDIAN EUCATIONAL SERVICE.*

V.

Mr. Seton, the Secretary of the Judicial and Public Department of the India Office, in which capacity he was the Secretary of the Selection Committee, said quite frankly:

"Most of the men who came up for professorships had experience in teaching; they had very often been masters in secondary schools in England, although sometimes their experience was limited to tutorial work. Occasionally they had lectured. That was the great difficulty which arose in connection with Indian candidates, that it was impossible for a young Indian candidate with an English degree to have acquired any practical experience in teaching, and he was undoubtedly handicapped in that way. He had known that tell against a candidate with a rather better degree than was possessed by a man who was chosen because he had a good deal of practical experience of teaching. It was a difficulty which reacted on the chances of Indian candidates and one he wished to emphasise to the Commission, though he did not see any way out."

Again, Dr. Heath tells us that when they met an Indian suitably qualified to belong to the I. E. S. there might not just at the moment be a vacancy for him; "unless there happened to be a vacancy while he was in England it was not possible to bring him into competition with the English candidate on equal terms." In India we find a regular police inquiry set on foot about a candidate's qualifications and antecedents whenever a candidate applies for service; but Dr. Heath, who is the Chairman of the Committee of Selection in England, tells us with regard to the recruitment of this highest educational service, "the Selection Committee did not inquire into the social antecedents of the candidates." Somebody may say that the Provincial Service men ought more frequently to improve themselves and show themselves the equals of the Imperial officers, though with the names of Roy, Mallik, Sarkar and Ganesh Prasad it is difficult to maintain this statement; but Government puts obtacles in their way. One European witness said, "Provincial Educational Service officers ought to be encouraged to take study leave. *This was not however the view of the India Office*, and so long as this attitude was maintained, it was idle to press the point." So heavily and in so many different ways are the scales loaded against the Indian in the educational service of his own country!

The evidence of Mr. C. F. Andrews, who, along with seven other Europeans, worked under an Indian principal for several years, is intensely interesting. "He did not attach importance to the maintenance of a European element as such in the college staff. His own experience showed him that very often an Indian was able to give the Western idea of education better than an Englishman, just as in England very often an Englishman was able to teach French better than a Frenchman." The following extract gives a vivid insight into the inner mind of a European educational officer: "Recently he had been anxious to obtain a first rate man for the educational service, a man who was well versed in games and in every way suited for educational work. He wrote and made the suggestion and received a letter from the young man saying that he had been strongly advised not to join the service by one of the highest officers in the Panjab and one of the reasons put forward was that it was inadvisable to mix with the students." As regards Government colleges manned by the I. E. S., the Government of Bombay wrote in 1908: "It is of importance for the prestige of Government colleges that the men selected should have first class honours in the subjects they are required to teach. We beg leave to point out that while a few years ago practically every professor had taken first class honours, the existing staff is very largely composed of young men whose qualification is second class. A combination of youth, inexperience, and poor qualifications in the professors of Government colleges tends to lower these colleges in the estimation of the educated classes in India." Well may Mr. Andrews say "there were a number of ways in which Government colleges were falling behind, though they were struggling very hard. A great deal of money was being put into them to keep them up to the level of the best private colleges, but they had not the living spirit of the private colleges. A college like the Fergusson College in Poona was a living college compared with a Government college, which gradually became formal."

We have considered this branch of the report of the Royal Commission in such detail because on a proper system of education hinges the rapid rise of this country in the scale of nations. The proposals of the Commission will not go to the root of the matter though they may cause some temporary improvement. In this matter as in several others we may do worse than follow the methods of the Japanese who also had to renovate their ancient culture by a proper admixture of the Western and did it successfully within less than half a century. Their principle quoted by Dr. J. C. Bose with approval from a Government report, was this: "As soon as Japanese could be found to do the work, even tolerably well, the foreigner was dropped." Shall our Government give a trial to this principle and give up the old ones of prestige, etc.?

*Previous articles appeared in our issues of the 19th, 23rd, 24th and 28th May.

Notes of the Day.

The Air Raid.

The latest German air raid over the south-eastern coast of England appears to have been planned on about as large a scale as any they have attempted so far. As usual the actual damage the raiders were able to inflict was disproportionately small. In one town only where the bombs fell in the streets was there any serious casualty. 76 civilians being killed and 174 wounded, the losses among women and children being heavy. The damage done to property too was not inconsiderable. The Zeppelins in Thursday's raid used, it is stated, bombs of extraordinary power, "craters being formed thirty feet broad and ten feet deep." It is satisfactory to learn from the Admiralty reports that three enemy aeroplanes were brought down. There are also gratifying reports of what may be regarded as simultaneous Allied air activity. Field-Marshal Haig reports that many air reconnaisances and bombing raids were carried out on Friday, as the result of which five German aeroplanes were "brought down" and five "driven down." Five of ours are missing. French aeroplanes on the same day dropped thirteen thousand kilogrammes of bombs on Mars-la-Tour Conflans and other points inflicting "considerable damage."

East and West.

Mr. A. H. Benton, I.C.S. (Retired), has just written a book entitled "Indian Moral Instruction and Caste Problems." The book brings into relief the problem arising out of necessity of bridging the gulf between Eastern and Western standards of life and thought. Mr. Benton is uneasy when he reflects upon the spiritual effects of British administration and finds that the utter lack of intellectual sympathy of the Englishman is the cause of all trouble. The author, however, is perhaps inclined to make too much of a grievance of absence of religious instruction in schools and goes so far as to connect it with anarchism, thus falling into the current heresy of officialdom. The "New Statesman" reviewing this book thus exposes this shibboleth:

The attitude of our Government towards the Indian's education and religion is only an example of its wider failure to make any attempt to understand the spiritual and intellectual lives of its millions of subjects. It is humiliating to reflect that in India, where religion means as much to the people as it does in China, 99 per cent. of the Indian Civil Service pay infinitely less attention to it than to snipe-shooting. What fills one with dismay is the utter lack of intellectual sympathy on the Government official's part, a sympathy which alone might bridge the gulf between East and West. And we suggest to Mr. Benton that the reason why the educated Indian becomes an anarchist is not that he has lost his morality in the Government schools, but because he feels that his rulers have no sympathy either with his religious and spiritual beliefs or his political aspirations, and regard him with a superior and puzzled irritation when he refuses to remain a humble "raiyat," duly grateful for the material benefits of roads, railways and irrigation works which a beneficent Government confers upon him.

An Interesting Experiment.

An interesting and praiseworthy movement has been started in backward Orissa to raise an Education Fund from the people by affording every person an opportunity of subscribing at least one pice to the Fund. The movement owes its origin to the Hon. Pundit Gopaberdhan Das. It is estimated that the fund so collected from the people,—excluding those absolutely destitute.—will amount to at least about Rs. 30,000. This amount will be invested in the War Loan, the interest accruing on it,—about Rs. 1,500 per year,—to be devoted to helping poor students. Committees are to be formed in every village to be composed of school masters and the local leaders, who, with the help of the students, —unless, we suppose, the Behar Government consider that the latter should not take part in this public activity,—will collect the contributions from the village. The success of the movement will be looked for with keen interest.

Engineering Scholarships in Mysore.

The Mysore Government is living up to its reputation for making new experiments. The latest of these is the sanction it has accorded to the award of a hundred engineering scholarships of ten rupees a month for two years for the training of educated young villagers as "mistries" in connection with the carrying out of the Government's scheme for the restoration of minor tanks throughout the State. The scheme was launched some time ago and it was proposed that the Government and the ryots should share the expenditure. About 1,155 tanks were to be thus restored, but the work could not be expedited owing mainly to the want of trained "mistries" who could supervise it. The Mysore Government has, therefore, hit upon the happy idea of enlisting the services of educated young villagers themselves for the purpose. They will be given instruction for two years in elementary engineering. The Government will have a lien on their services for two years, by which time the restoration of the tanks is expected to be complete. After that the training and experience gained will no doubt enable the young engineers to find employment either under Government or elsewhere.

Utilisation of Cotton Waste.

We have received from the Indian Guild of Science and Technology a copy of one of its technical pamphlets entitled the "Utilisation of Cotton Waste". Mr. B. H. Kantawala, who received his training at Manchester and has acquired a good deal of practical experience as Manager of the Maharajah Mills, Baroda, is the author of this little brochure which gives a variety of useful details regarding the possibility of using cotton waste in India for the manufacture of some of the most necessary articles in common use, such as dusters, towels, 'durries' and the like. The author has grouped cotton waste products under three separate heads—textile, medical and chemical. Most of the cotton waste before the war used to be exported to Germany and the author points out that the articles under the textile and medical groups can be manufactured in India with a small outlay of capital. The Indian Guild of Science is to be congratulated on the publication of this little volume. Mr. Khare, the Secretary of the Guild, states that the Guild has prepared and will soon publish similar booklets on "Spirits and Spirit Products" and on "Match Manufacture" and the idea is to issue them in the vernacular also. Such dissemination of industrial information deserves every support from those interested in the industrial development of the country as it also largely justifies the existence of the Guild itself.

DROUGHT IN CHINA AFFECTS RICE CROP.

FAMINE FEARED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, May 27.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., May 28.

The drought in central and northern China is affecting the rice crop and a famine is feared.

DEVASTATING TORNADO IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

75 DEAD AND THOUSANDS HOMELESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHICAGO, May 27.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., May 28.

A tornado has swept over a number of towns in the Southern Illinois. It is estimated that seventy-five persons are dead and hundreds injured. Thousands are homeless.

AWARDS TO INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 0-5 a.m., May 29.

The "London Gazette" announces the following awards to officers of the Indian Army:—

BAR TO DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Major Henry Steawart Scott.—With 250 men he captured 373 of the enemy. He was twice held up by strong entrenched picquets, who were covering parties attempting to cross the river in pontoons, but pushed on under heavy fire inflicting a great loss on those crossing and preventing any further attempt to escape.

MILITARY CROSSES.

Captain Ronald Bernard.—When all officers of attacking parties had become casualties, he organised a strong point in enemy's lines under heavy shell and bomb-fire and set a fine example to the men.

Captain Francis Farquhar.—He led the squadron with great dash and obtained valuable information. He was subsequently, wounded, but continued to direct operations.

Second-Lieut. Alfred Harrison.—When in command of the advanced party on flight operations, he pushed on with great dash under heavy fire rushing two picquets with bayonet and successfully bombing three pontoons filled with the enemy.

Second-Lieut. Dennis Whigham-Teasdale.—He handled a machine-gun with great skill enabling the rearguard to withdraw at a critical time from a difficult situation.

"CONTROLLED" TEA IN LONDON MARKET.

REPUTATION OF INDIAN AND CEYLON TEAS IN DANGER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., May 28.

The weekly report of the London Tea Brokers' Association referring to the "controlled" tea says the wholesale market fears that the reputation of Indian and Ceylon teas may be damaged by retailers substituting low grade Java and China teas for the teas they receive under the Government scheme.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON CARSO AND ISONZO FRONTS.

ITALIANS CARRY HILL 145.

BRITISH GAIN NEAR FONTAINE-LEZ-CROISILLES.

BRITISH GAINS.

NEAR FONTAINE-LEZ-CROISILLES.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES IN AIR-FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., May 28.

To-night's British communiqué says, we gained further ground in the neighbourhood of Fontaine-lez-Croisilles. There were patrol encounters near the Cojeul river, and we took a few prisoners.

In the air fighting yesterday, we brought down three German aeroplanes, and drove down eight others. Four of ours are missing.

SUCCESSFUL RAID NORTH-WEST OF ST. QUENTIN.

ATTACK EAST OF LOOS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. May 28.

A British communiqué says we made a successful raid last night north-west of St. Quentin and repulsed a hostile attack eastward of Loos. The enemy artillery was again active south of the Scarpe.

AIR-RAID ON ENGLAND.

LATER ACCOUNTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., May 28.

Later accounts of Friday's air raid say that the raiders appeared over the coast town, which was the principal that suffered from inland. The first bomb crashed into the thoroughfare in the lower quarter, which was crowded with shoppers, including potato queu of women and children. It caused more casualties than numerous other bombs. When the column of black smoke had dispersed, the street for two hundred yards resembled shambles with dead and dying human beings, and disembowelled horse. The shops of greencrecer, butcher, and draper were demolished and it is feared that there may still be victims beneath the debris of these.

Elsewhere, a bomb made an enormous hole in the roadway smashing a number of cabs to atoms and killing the horses, but drivers were momentarily absent and escaped.

A girls' school and an hotel were demolished. The former was temporarily tenantless and there were no victims.

Eyewitnesses describe the perfect formation maintained by squadrons. During the quarter of an hour of visitation there was no panic; people rushed into the streets to see the spectacle. Complaints have been made that a number of German shopkeepers are still allowed to continue business in this particular town.

MR. BALFOUR ARRIVES AT TORRONTO.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. May 28.

Mr. Balfour has arrived at Toronto where he was given an enthusiastic welcome.

LANCASHIRE INCREASES COTTON WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 25.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., May 28.

Cotton manufacturers of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire booked orders in Manchester, to-day, for foreign and home trade at prices based on ten per cent. increase in wages to 230,000 cotton weavers.

SERVICE OF 9 BROTHERS.

Two remarkable records were recently disclosed at tribunals on April 19. It was stated at Shoreditch, when an appeal was made by a firm of upholsterers on behalf of an apprentice named Wyatt, aged 18, that he was one of ten brothers. Six were now in the Army, one in the Navy, one in a munition factory, and one had been killed.

Wyatt had been taken by the military authorities and sent to Portsmouth, but was got back as he was an apprentice.

Wyatt said he did not want to join the Army, as he was the only one at home with his aged parents. He had no sisters.

The tribunal gave Wyatt six months' exemption, whereupon Captain Fisher said that Wyatt was an A man, and he should appeal.

A member said they had granted the exemption in view of the splendid service of the family, and suggested there should be no appeal.

Captain Fisner: Why not? There is no sentiment in war time.

FIGHTING FATHER AND SONS.

Among the applicants at a West Midland Tribunal was a man who fought in South Africa. He was in the retreat from Mons, and at the battles of the Marne, Aisne, Lons and other engagements.

A brother was wounded at the Dardanelles and killed in Mesopotamia, while the father enlisted at the age of 54. Exemption until September.

FORTUNE IN SACK COLLECTING.

Three months' exemption was granted by Southwark Tribunal to a sack collector who said that each week he collected 20,000 sacks, which were sent back to the millers He estimated his profits at £1,000 a year.—The "Daily Chronicle."

ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

FIGHTING ON THE CARSO.

HILL 145 CARRIED.

HOLD ON WESTERN BOUNDARY MAINTAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. May 28.

An Italian communiqué says we extended our positions on the south part of the plateau. During the fourth day of the furious Carso battle we maintained the positions captured in the other sector. There was cannonading all day along the whole line. By a brilliant assault we reached a point beyond the Monfalcone-Duino railway, northwest of Sangiovanni.

We carried Hill 145, south-west of Medeazza and captured a field battery of ten guns, ammunition and 812 prisoners, including thirty-four officers.

Northwards of Jamiano there was a series of violent attacks and counter-attacks We reached and passed Castaknavizzi but the concentrated enemy artillery compelled us to evacuate it.

We maintained our hold on the western boundary. We brilliantly carried the heights at the head of the Palliova valley in the Plava sector and took 438 prisoners a gun and two trench mortars.

AUSTRIAN BATTERY SILENCED.

BATTLE ON CARSO AND ISONZO FRONTS CONTINUES INTENSELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, May 27.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 28.

The Italians are now in direct contact on the western slopes of the Hermada and have taken important quantities of material and a large number of prisoners. They have silenced the Austrian artillery which is hurriedly withdrawing in order to avoid a capture. The battle continues intensely on the whole Carso and Isonzo fronts. Italians are advancing slowly, but irresistibly from Montekuk to the sea.

STRENGTH OF BARRIER ON TRENTINO FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 28.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

A writer in the "Evening Standard" who was formerly on the Italian front says that only twenty divisions supported by heavy artillery could hope to pierce the barrier Italy has erected on the Trentino front.

ITALIAN MISSION IN AMERICA,

RECEIVED BY DR. WILSON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 28.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The Washington correspondent of the "Central News Agency" says that Mr. Wilson has received the Italian Mission. Prince Udine stated that Italy's man power was sufficient for all her requirements and the Americans should be sent to France.

GREAT BRITAIN'S MERCANTILE MARINE.

GERMAN IDEA OF COMPLETE DESTRUCTION ABANDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 28.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., May 28.

The German press commenting on Mr. Lloyd George's speech in the Commons with regard to submarines, abandons the idea of complete destruction of Great Britain's mercantile marine, but speaks vaguely on the effects on her economic future.

GRIEVOUS FOOD SITUATION IN ATHENS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 28.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The Athens correspondent of the Exchange Telegram Co., says the capital will be absolutely breadless before the arrival of 1,000 tons of wheat now en route from Salonika.

FRENCH PROGRESS.

FIGHTING IN THE CHAMPAGNE.

ENEMY COMPLETELY EJECTED FROM TETON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., May 28.

Last night's French communiqué says in the Champagne the enemy launched two attacks on Teton. The enemy in the second attack succeeded at first in penetrating our lines, but was afterwards completely ejected. A third attack on the Casque was broken down. There was great artillery activity in the Champagne.

FAILURE OF GERMAN ATTEMPT NEAR LAFFAUX MILL.

FOUR GERMAN AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 28.

A French communiqué says a German attempt, north of the Laffaux mill, failed under our fire. Four German aeroplanes were brought down. Our air squadrons dropped three tons of bombs on the military establishments and factories causing several fires, one of which was violent. They also heavily bombed the aerodromes at Colmar and Sissone and organisations in the region of Laon.

POSITION ON CALIFORNIA PLATEAU.

ITS IMPORTANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., May 28.

Reuter's special correspondent at the French Headquarters sends a graphic description of the position on the California Plateau, on the naked top of which the French have held out for three weeks in hurriedly improvised defences. Men often have only one meal a day, and the appearance of a single head above the trenches is the signal for a tempest of shells.

The importance of the Plateau lies in the fact that it marks the eastern extremity of the great crest overlooking to the south valley of the Aisne and to the north valley of the Ailette.

FRENCH CHAMBER.

DEBATE ON SUBMARINISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, May 27.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., May 28.

The Chamber continued the debate on submarinism. Critics of the Government especially denounced the failure to cope with espionage in Spain, which had resulted in the Spanish coasts being infested with submarines.

FIRST AMERICAN UNIT.

SENT TO FRENCH FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. May 28.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says the first American fighting Unit, consisting of a section of motor transport, has gone to the front. The men are practically all undergraduates. Several other units are training in France for early combatant service. They consist chiefly of college men, most of whom have hitherto been serving with ambulances.

BRAZIL JOINING ALLIES.

TORPEDOING OF TAJUCA STRENGTHENS THE MOVEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
RIO DE JANEIRO, May 27.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., May 28.

The torpedoing of the Brazilian vessel, Tajuca, has strengthened the movement in favour of Brazil's joining the Allies.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. May 28.

The House of Commons has adjourned until June 5th. and the House of Lords until June 12th.

WAR ON HOSPITAL-SHIP.

GERMANY'S NEW THREAT.

CONDITIONS OF ALLOWING TRANSPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 26.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., May 28.

A new hospitalship threat is contained in a Berlin semi-official telegram. After reasserting the British misuse of hospitalships, the telegram says that Germany in future will immediately attack all hospitalships throughout the barred zone and the Mediterranean but will allow transport of the sick and the wounded from Salonika by the Greek railways to Kalamata and thence by hospitalships to the Gibraltar on the condition that the latter travel at the speed indicated by German Government, that name and time of departure and arrival of vessels is notified to Germany six weeks beforehand and that a representative of a neutral Government representing German interests in the particular enemy country concerned makes a declaration prior to the departure of the vessel that it carries only nurses, sick and wounded and material for their treatment.

HUNGARIAN CABINET CRISIS.

ARCHDUKE JOSEPH REFUSES PREMIERSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 27.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., May 28.

A telegram from Budapest says that Archduke Joseph has refused Premiership.

GERMAN AIR RAIDS.

ON TOWNS ON THE DANUBE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, May 27.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., May 28.

Several raids have been made by German aircraft recently on towns on the Danube and there have been many casualties particularly at Ismail.

3 SWEDISH STEAMERS ON VOYAGE TO FINLAND.

CAPTURED IN THE BALTIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, May 27.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., May 28.

Three Swedish steamers on voyage to Finland have been captured in the Baltic and taken to Swinemunde.

STRIKES IN FINLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, May 27.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., May 28.

Many strikes have broken out in Finland especially, among agriculturalists.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

DIFFERENT BODIES AT LOGGERHEADS IN POLAND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, May 28.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., May 28.

The German papers admit that things are not running smoothly in Poland, where different bodies created by the Germans are at loggerheads, particularly regarding the Regency.

600 GERMAN NEWSPAPERS.

CEASED PUBLICATION SINCE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 27.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., May 28.

The "Cologne Gazette" says that six-hundred German daily newspapers have ceased publication since the outbreak of war.

DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK.

FRATERNAL GREETINGS TO ALLIED PEOPLES.

BRITISH LEAGUE OF WORKERS' RESOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.
Recd. 8 p.m., May 28.

A great and enthusiastic demonstration organised by the British League of Workers was held in Hyde Park to-day. It was addressed by members of the Commons and leading members of the Labour Party and passed with acclamation the resolution sending fraternal greetings to the Allied peoples, particularly the United States and Russia and expressed the fixed determination of all patriotic Britons in the United Kingdom and the Dominions beyond the seas, to continue the war to a victorious finish.

Appreciative messages were received from the Prime Minister and Mr. Hodge, Minister of Labour.

A procession was formed and marched to the French Embassy where all the Allied Ambassadors and Ministers had assembled. The resolution was presented to them and diplomats replied amid stirring scenes of enthusiasm.

CONGRESS OF RUSSIAN PEASANTS' DELEGATES.

REPUDIATES IDEA OF SEPARATE PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, May 26.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., May 28.

The Congress of the peasants' delegates has passed a resolution, practically unanimously, repudiating the idea of a separate peace.

CONGRESS OF OFFICERS AND DELEGATES,

RESOLVES ON EXERTION OF ALL COUNTRY'S EFFORTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PETROGRAD, May 28.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., May 28.

General Dragomiroff, commanding on the Northern front, addressing the Congress of delegates at Riga declared that separate peace was impossible because it would not assure liberty to the Russians, who ought to help the Allies to crush German militarism, thus definitely consolidating the revolution.

The Congress of officers and delegates passed a resolution declaring that the salvation of the Fatherland demanded the exertion of all the country's efforts and calling on all officers to extend a brotherly hand to soldiers and workers.

CONGRESS OF ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

GEN. ALEXIEFF'S EXHORTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, May 23.
Recd. 8-45 p.m., May 28.

The first Congress of the Army and Navy officers met at Headquarters. General Alexieff, who opened the Congress said that it was true that the country was endangered because the fighting ardour of the army had diminished in consequence of dissensions and mistrust between officers and soldiers. He exhorted the officers on their return to their regiments, to restore discipline and make the army again capable of victory.

M. IZVOLSKY'S APPOINTMENT.

REPORT BASED ON MISAPPREHENSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, May 26.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., May 28.

The report that M. Izvolsky had been appointed Russian Ambassador in London was based on misapprehension. There is no question of his appointment to London though he will be replaced in Paris.

RUSSIAN SITUATION BETTEN THAN UNDER THE TSAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 28.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" Paris correspondent learns from friends of M. Albert Thomas that the situation in Russia and the Russian Army is already nearly more than retrieved and will shortly be incomparably more favourable than it was under the Tsar.

EMIGRATION TO COLONIES.

MEMORANDUM TO IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

THE INDIAN POINT OF VIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 25.
Recd. 8 p.m., May 28.

The memorandum on emigration from India to the Dominions, which was presented to the Imperial War Conference by the Indian representatives reviews the restrictions imposed in each Dominion and puts the Indian point of view as follows:—Indians, in their outlook upon the Empire, are at present powerfully swayed by two ideas. They are proud of the fact that they are British subjects and that their country is an integral portion of the Empire and they wish to claim their Imperial privileges. They are at the same time proud of their Indian nationality, ancient civilisation and great intellectual traditions, which they have inherited. They have made sacrifices for the Empire and have proved their loyalty, courage and fortitude, and ask that this should be recognised. Thus sentiment and imagination enter largely into the controversy. If the Dominions would meet the feelings of this order, they would probably find that India would not be unreasonable on material points.

GEN. SMUTS' SPEECH AT STEPNEY.

END OF WAR COULD NOT BE FAR OFF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 28.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

General Smuts in his speech at Stepney said that the future could not be foreseen but that there was a great deal of creaking and cracking and that showed that the end could not be far off.

HUN USE OF CORPSE FAT.

A DENIAL THAT DENIES NOTHING.

Germany's "denial" of her own published admission that soldiers dead are "rendered down" for lubricating oil, fat, and pigs food is like a myriad of German "official denials" which have come under my notice in and out of Berlin, writes Mr. Frederic William Wile, the late Berlin correspondent of "The Daily Mail." It is notable, as the typical Wilhelmstrasse *dementi* always is, for the fact that it *does not deny at all*. It affirms that the German expression used, *Kadaver*, "is never used for human bodies, but only for the carcases of animals."

But it does not deny that the *Kadaver-Verwertungs-Anstalt*, which Herr Karl Rosner described in the Government-controlled "Local-Avertiser" of April 10, "utilises" human bodies. It leaves us exactly where we were when Herr Karl Rosner told how corpses are "utilised" in order that "nothing shall go to waste"; that ghoulish boast remains unchallenged even by the the Official Denial Department of the German Government.

INCREDIBLE BUT TRUE.

Mr. G. R. Sims (Dagonet), in the "Referee," says:—

Last autumn a nephew of mine, a captain in a northern regiment, came home from the western front suffering from shell-shock. When he got a little better he came to see me, and among other things of war he told me, that the Germans were extracting fat from the bodies of their dead collected on the battlefield. I thought it was one of those weird stories that get about occasionally at the front and did not conceal my scepticism, but my nephew assured me that he had absolute proof of what he was saying.

A few days later I told the story to some newspaper men at the club and they were as incredulous as I had been. They could imagine the Germans capable of many horrible things, but not quite such a horrible thing as that. One of them, who is the editor of a very important weekly newspaper, said to me, "What did you say your informant was suffering from?" "Shell-shock," I replied. "Ah!" exclaimed the incredulous editor, "that accounts from the story."

But it was not a story. And now every newspaper in the land is publishing the details gathered from the testimony of a Hun writer in Hunland. The Germans not only extract the fat from the bodies of their slain soldiers, but they grind up the bones into food for the pigs. And the Germans eat pigs, and pork sausages are among the greatest luxuries of the Boches. Many a German soldier in the trenches may therefore have eaten a bit of his comrade-in-arms. A living soldier may have been fed upon portions of his dead brother. So Kultur means Cannibalism!

No German sausages for me after the war, thank you!

HUN INDIFFERENCE.

The "Spectator" says: The correspondent of the Berlin "Lokal-Anzeiger" has, without knowing it, shocked the whole world by his jaunty reference to "the great Corpse-Conversion Establishment" of an army group at Evergnicourt, where "nothing is to be allowed to go to waste." His seeming indifference to the final disposal of the poor "cannon-fodder" as pigs' food is the most dreadful touch in the horrible story.

LORD PENTLAND'S DECLARATION

INDIGNANT COMMENTS.

The Indian press comments in terms of indignation on Lord Pentland's declaration of war on Self-Government. We quote the following:—

"EXASPERATING AND PROVOCATIVE."

"The Hindu":—The dominating feature of the session of the Madras Legislative Council at Ootacamund was the exasperating speech which his Excellency Lord Pentland thought fit to make at the conclusion of the meeting. It sets the seal on the nature of Lord Pentland's administration of this Presidency. Its hostile and menacing language and tone towards Indian aspirations was unworthy of the occasion and irrelevant and distinctly tended to lower the prestige of Government. It is provocative to a degree and foreshadows repressive measures in this quiet and law-abiding Presidency, which will be received with astonishment throughout India. Lord Pentland's term as Governor of this Presidency is fast drawing to a close, and that he should have allowed himself to address the Council in the fashion in which he did on the eve of laying down his office clearly proves how little his Excellency has entered into the feelings of the people, how woefully he has misapprehended the absolutely loyal spirit of the people and the tendencies of the time.

IS LORD PENTLAND A LIBERAL?

He said further: "All thought of the early grant of responsible Self-Government should be put entirely out of mind." These astonishing sentiments may make anyone doubt whether Lord Pentland is a Liberal in politics. And yet the fact is that he is a Liberal, and was a member in the late Liberal Cabinet. This striking unfriendliness to India's aspirations from one who has lived and served (or ruled) in this country for nearly five years is a phenomenon which, however galling to national self-respect has yet to be borne in patience. But why, may we ask in all honesty should his Excellency look with such undisguised horror on the placing of the Executive Government under the direct and full control of Legislative Councils containing a large majority of elected Members? This is certainly not Home Rule; it falls far short of it. In fact, it is a step towards Self-Government that the Congress, the Muslim League and nineteen elected Members of the Indian Legislative Council have demanded. It is a reform of the utmost urgency and of the greatest importance without which there can be no real devolution of power to the electorates in India, and no sense of real responsibility can grow in its absence. The preposterous statement of his Excellency may be frank, and this notion may have been really dictating his policy in the executive administration of this Presidency and his attitude towards non-officials in the Council. But it signifies little political sagacity. It shows that the mighty movements that are deeply affecting the nations of the world have had little influence on his Excellency. It betrays an unpardonable ignorance of the deep-seated, eager and honest desire of Indians to be in their country what other people who have responsibility and power are in their country.

IGNORANCE OF FACTS.

His Excellency expressed his concern at the fact that the methods of propaganda of an untimely and ill-judged movement may shake the confidence of the friends of India on the fitness of Indians for Self-Government and would betray "a complete absence of practical sagacity and political instinct on the part of those who are responsible for it". We put it to His Excellency whether he cannot leave the reputation and honour of these people alone. They have enough trouble with their work which they have taken up under patriotic impulses, according to their light, and they have to contend against many forces of which the antagonism of administrators and ex-Governors of India who have eaten of her salt is not a negligible one. But this anxiety for their good name, coming from such a candid critic as his Excellency, is distinctly embarrassing, and Indian politicians can well do without it. The other cause of his Excellency's anxiety is due of the sense of responsibility for the peace of the Presidency. In his opinion, the discussion is wholly one-sided, not subjected even to friendly criticism, misleading as to the real condition of opinion and thus inevitably unfruitful and unsafe to act upon. Every one of these statements is incorrect and again betrays surprising ignorance of facts. The discussion is scarcely one-sided, for have we not had always with us the venomous outpourings of Anglo-Indian newspapers who consider they are the anointed of the Lord, and whose vile writings are untouched by the penal statutes of India.

EXAGGERATED AND HIGHLY COLOURED.

As the Government is responsible for the good government of this Presidency, he has called upon the public "for their support in any action which the Government may be forced to take to discourage these unwise and dangerous methods and the extravagant aims which they are designed to further". This is an unmistakable threat, a clear indication of forthcoming repressive measures, and an eloquent testimony to the state of panic of the Government. To persons whose vision is unclouded by prejudice, this reading of the situation will certainly appear to be fantastic, exaggerated and highly coloured. There are no indications of any trouble at all, and we fail totally to see any cause for any anxiety in the political atmosphere. On the other hand, the note of alarm sounded by His Excellency, the foreshadowing of coercive measures and the uncalled for condemnation of the agitation for Self-Government will themselves provoke a reaction which the Government desire to resist. If any such policy of repression is started, it will be the crowning act of remarkable unwisdom in an administration which has paid such little regard for public opinion. Notwithstanding Mrs. Partington, the constitutional movement will continue to progress in India and attain fruition. Such speeches act as stimulus to public workers to put forth increased effort and zeal in the National cause. We decline to believe, with the Maharaja of Bikanir, that British statesmanship would not rise to the occasion and be able to handle Indian problems with sympathy, imagination and a generous and broad-minded perspicacity.

"GLORIOUS RESULT OF BRITISH RULE."

"New India"—What has my Lord Pentland to say as his last word to his Council? An active agitation has been set on foot, he says, since the War, advocating the grant of responsible Self-Government to India.

Self-Government is the salt and strength of the British Empire. It stands or falls on Self-Government, and you know well how it is standing now for justice and freedom all the world over, and that all parts of it will all times welcome any signs of growth in the willingness and capacity of Indians to undertake, in an increasing measure, a share in the administration of India.

Self-Government is the salt and strength of the British Empire, which stands or falls on Self-Government. We agree. It stands by granting it; it falls by denying it. It is "standing now for justice and freedom all the world over". We hope so, but if Lord Pentland is right in what he goes on to say, it is fighting for justice and freedom only for Europeans. "Signs of growth in the willingness and capacity of Indians to undertake, in an increasing measure, *a share in the administration of India*" (italics ours). How glorious a result of a century and a half of British rule; how perfect a recognition of the Charter of 1833, and how loyal an obedience to the Queen's Proclamation of 1858. This is 1917, and Lord Pentland looks for less than great Englishmen hoped for nearly 100 years ago. Truly has our progress been rapid. The Governor practically takes the scheme of the Congress and the Muslim League, and declares that nobody with any true sense of responsibility thinks it within the range of practical politics! To say that is to declare that the huge majority of educated Indians are irresponsible and inexperienced.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S THREAT.

Then Lord Pentland begins to threaten. It is impossible that while the whole British Empire is focussed on the War, "men in high office or leaders of public opinion" can think about Indian Government. They can think about Irish Government, the satisfying of 4½ millions people, but not of Indian Government, the satisfying of 240 millions. They can think of getting a hundred millions of pounds from India by imposing a cotton duty to the end of the War, but not of the peace and happiness of the people. If this be true, the cry for Home Rule is fully justified, for India needs a Government that can attend to her troubles, and put an end to the coercion which weighs on her, and brings about such tragedies as we wrote on "Honest and well-intentioned criticism is never unwelcome," but it must be carefully sweetened to taste, be powdered over with "benign" and "noble" and "generous," a word of halting criticism amid a paean of praise. The healthy breezy criticism of English public life will be found neither honest nor well-intentioned when it is turned on Lord Pentland. We must put out of mind all thoughts of the early grant of responsible Self-Government. But is Lord Pentland a Joshua to command the sun to stand still? Lord Pentland appeals for "support in any action which the Government may be forced to take" against the propaganda of Home Rule. The Tsars of Russia were "forced to" send the flower of their educated class to Siberia. But the Tsardom has fallen and the exiles are welcomed by crowds rejoicing in the freedom won by their sufferings.

"TOO LATE!"

Thus does the Governor of Madras declare war on Home Rule. It is too late. Home Rule has become a mantra throughout India. Lord Pentland's speech is by far the most reactionary that has been made by any Governor. The advocacy of Home Rule was declared by his own Advocate-General to be legitimate, only some of the writings in "New India" were inflammatory. The High Court of Madras could only agree upon three as coming within the all-embracing Press Act. The High Court of Bombay freed Lokamanya Tilak from securities for making the most stinging Home Rule speeches. The High Court of Calcutta declared that the advocacy of Swaraj was legitimate. But the Executive flouts the High Courts, and even persists in a course branded as illegal. The crime of the present advocates of Home Rule is that they are successful. Because they are successful, they are dangerous. Because they are dangerous, they must be crushed. Such is Lord Pentlands's farewell.

OPPONENTS OF HOME RULE WHO REFUSE TO UNDERSTAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 28.

Referring to Lord Pentland's speech on the Home Rule propaganda the "A. B. Patrika" says:—"Our opponents are both interested in misunderstanding our case and more or less determined not to understand us. Otherwise why should they so constantly harp upon catastrophic changes which Home Ruler is accused of seeking to introduce in the administration of the country. A Home Ruler is anxious to keep up British connection and seeks no revolutionary changes. It is hardly true and fair to say that the Indian Home Ruler wants an immediate transference of the supreme control of affairs from the present bureaucracy to a Home Rule Government, but it is useless to argue with men who are deaf consciously or unconsciously. The only argument that will convince British Rulers of India both here and in England of our fitness to manage our own affairs is the argument of actual achievement. That argument will be furnished by Home Rule itself when it is achieved and towards that end leaders of the country must direct their efforts now without division and with courage and sobriety and unshaken and unshakable loyalty to the Crown and the Empire.

"A GREAT INSULT."

MEMBER OF VICEROY'S COUNCIL DENOUNCES LORD PENTLAND,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRICHINOPOLY, May 27.

Presiding at a meeting held this morning at the Town Hall, Mrs. Besant spoke on "National Uplift."

The Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar, member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council elected by the landholders of the Madras Presidency delivered a speech in the course of which referring to the Governor's speech he said:—"I cannot understand how the Governor could say, that among the Indians acquainted with public affairs nobody having any sense of true responsibility considers, or declares it (self-government) within the range of practical politics, or that nineteen representatives on the Imperial Council, leaders of Congress, of Home Rule League and of Muslim League are all irresponsible people not having any insight into politics. This is a great insult offered to leaders of Indian thought and we cannot leave it unrepudiated. He then asserts that reforms after the war will fall far short of the proposals. He admits that he is not the person concerned in the granting of these reforms, yet he playse the role of a prophet and is sure that our demands will not be granted. We can assure his Excellency that we know the country and know also what we can achieve by constant knockings at the doors of Government. When we petition the Government for anything it is said we are ot supported by the millions, and when we try to educate our masses and make them support us, we are threatened with all sorts of repressions. To use such weapons against our legitimate aspirations is to lose sight of considerations usually associated with with such pronouncement. I do not know what further humiliations and disappointments are in store for us. We have strong faith in the righteousness of our cause. We have no doubt of the constitutional character of our methods of work. We expect British statesmanship to be true to its instincts of fair play and justice and to deal righteously with India."

GHASTLY MURDER IN CALICUT STREET.

SUSPECTED WIFE'S THROAT CUT.

HUSBAND GIVES HIMSELF UP TO POLICE.

Considerable excitement prevailed on Sunday night in Calicut Street, Bombay, when it was known, that one Tukaram Luxman had cut the throat of his wife Saibai, aged about 30 years with a knife. It is alleged that Tukaram suspected her of having intimacy with another man, and on Sunday night he cut her throat with a knife and then ran to the Police constable No. 2479 A. on duty at the junction of Frere and Mint Roads and told him he had cut his wife's throat. It also appeared that Saibai was in the habit of drinking, which Tukaram did not like. He took the sepoy to his house at Calicut Street, where he pointed out his wife Saibai who was found lying dead on the ground with her throat cut. He also pointed out a knife with which he said he had cut her throat. Superintendent Canty, Inspector Fuller, Deputy Inspector Fitzgerald and Sub-Inspector Chitre, on receiving information, at once repaired to the scene and made enquiries and had the body of the deceased Saibai removed to the morgue.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Inspector Fuller charged Tukaram Luxman with murder and asked for a remand, which was granted.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Coroner's Court touching the death of the deceased. Changibai, the deceased's mother, identified Saibai's body and said the knife produced was given to her by a fisherwoman on Sunday to have it sharpened. The deceased lived in the same house and the same room as the witness, divided only by a partition. Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, who made a post-mortem examination of the body, said he found the throat cut. There were at least five distinct cuts which all cut deeply into the bones of the neck. Two of these cuts opened the canal in which the spinal cord lay. All the large vessels on the right side and the wind-pipe were severed. The wounds could not have been self-inflicted with the knife produced. Further enquiry was adjourned.

BATHING FATALITY NEAR ALIBAG.

DEATH OF MR. MOHSIN B. TYABJI.

DROWNED WHILE TRYING TO SAVE A BOY.

We greatly regret to record the death of Mr. Mohsin B. Tyabji, I.C.S., District Judge of Surat, Mr. Tyabji bathing in the sea at Kihim near Alibag on Saturday afternoon. Four boys were also bathing with him. One of these was carried away by the waves and shouted for assistance, which was partly given by another boy, but both got into difficulties.

Mr. Tyabji thereupon went to their assistance. He was frantically caught hold of by the younger of the two boys and lost his footing. In the result the boy was rescued but Mr. Tyabji was himself carried away by the waves. He was a good swimmer, but he had got out of breath and was exhausted. The other boys raised an alarm, and several persons came up to assist, including his brother Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji and his brothers-in-law Mr. Abbas S. Tyabji and Dr. B. Lukmani and several local swimmers.

Mr. M.B. Tyabji could not be seen however nd no trace was found of him till his body was washed back by the waves to the shore and discovered on Sunday at 5 a.m. His remains were brought to Bombay and interred last (Sunday) night.

The deceased had just attained 51 years of age. He was the eldest son of the late Mr Justice Badruddin Tyabji, and was educated at St. Mary's School, Bombay, and Balliol College, Oxford. He was the first Mussulman to pass the I.C.S., examination and to enter that service. He leaves a widow and a son. The latter is about 15 years old.

AUSTRIA'S PEACE NECESSITY.

GERMAN ANGER AT UPSET OF POLITICAL PLANS.

Momentous political events are occurring both in Austria and in Hungary—events that can only be understood in the light of the Dual Monarchy's urgent need for peace, writes a correspondent in the "Daily News."

These events are, first, the summoning of the Reichsrat (or Austrian Parliament) for the first time since the outbreak of war; and, second, the resignation (reported through Switzerland) of Count Tisza, the firebrand Prime Minister of Hungary and, as author of the aggression against Serbia, the principal bringer about of the war.

On Thursday (according to a later Amsterdam cable) the Emperor Charles received at his Peace of Luxembourg near Vienna a deputation of the German party leaders in Austria.

In their address the German leaders urged in grave though vague phrases the necessity for a "new and powerful and reorganised" Austria; in other words, an Austria "made in Germany." They also expressed their fears that "peremptory necessities of State which concern the vital interests of the whole of Austria might be relegated to the background." These "necessities of State" are, of course, the uncompleted negotiations with Germany for the foundation of a Germanised "Middle Europe."

"EXTRAORDINARY IMPORTANCE."

The Emperor in his reply ignored these issues. He announced simply that "it is my intention shortly to summon the Reichsrat adding that "the revival of parliamentary life after years of suspension is of extraordinary importance."

Light is thrown on the meaning of this phrase—"extraordinary importance"—by recent Vienna telegrams, evidently inspired to the German Press, announcing that "as the question of peace has come into the foreground, it is expected that the Reichsrat will be summoned for the middle of May, without any change being made in the conduct of Parliamentary business."

Thus all the German plans for the economic and political subjugation of Austria in a Middle Europe are in danger of going by the board before the urgent necessity for peace. The Germans intended Galicia to be made autonomous and unrepresented in the Reichsrat. This would have given them a clear majority and a free hand but the Polist members of Galicia will now appear in full force and the German party will be in a hopeless minority.

This turn of events has caused something like consternation in Germany.

Meanwhile Count Nostiz, a member of the Austrian Upper House, definitely attributes (says Reuter) the sudden convocation of the Reichsrat to the possibility of peace and its necessity. "By the outbreak of the Russian Revolution the internal political positions of Austria and Germany have been exposed to certain decisive influences, and we have to reckon with the approach of peace." Undoubtedly this is the real explanation.

At first the two German members of the Austrian Government, representing German interests, intended to resign. Reuter learns, however, that they will now retain office, and through Switzerland comes a report that the Austrian Germans have succeeded in effecting a Parliamentary "compromise" with the Czechs. The nature of this compromise is not clear, but it seems as if a last effort is being made by Germanism to save something from the impending ruin.

Count Tisza's fall is not confirmed, but must be imminent. Last week all the Opposition parties united against him in an absolute boycott. His position as the determined opponent of franchise reform has also been rendered untenable by the Kaiser's manifesto promising the reform of the Prussian franchise. Tisza's removal, too, will mean a severe blow to the Prussian Militarists, who were his close allies.

BATTLE OF THE SCARPE

RENEWED BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

GAINS ON A WIDE FRONT.

WHOLE GERMAN BATTERY CAPTURED.

The "Morning Post" correspondent, writing from the British Front on April 23, says:—

The Battle of Arras was resumed at dawn this morning, on both sides of the Scarpe, and as far south as the Hindenburg line at Fontaine-les-Croisilles. We succeeded in the first hours of the fighting in gaining further ground as well as taking a considerable number of prisoners, and at least one battery of guns. The situation is too obscure, at the time of telegraphing, to do more than give a general outline of the operation which is still proceeding satisfactorily. We appear to be firmly established at Gavrelle, north of the river and well to the east of our former line across the valley. Further progress was made in front of Monchy, in the region of Guemappe and between the Cojeul and Sensee Rivers, where the greatest number of prisoners has thus far been taken. The enemy is showing greater resistance in consequence of his having brought up many more guns, but the readiness with which the infantry surrendered in a number of places shows that their *moral* has not improved since the opening phase of the battle. The British troops resumed their great work with cheerful enthusiasm, and with even more confidence than when they first breached the Arras chain of German fortresses a fortnight ago. They attacked to-day in bright spring sunshine, which came as a welcome change after the rain and gloom of the past week. It was hardly sufficient, however, to raise the spirits of the men they sought for the latter have known that they would not be allowed to rest where they paused after their first defeat.

STRENGTHENED DEFENCES.

Undeceived by the lull during the past week, the enemy has continued to labour strenuously at his new defences on both sides of the Scarpe and to bring up all the additional artillery he is able to spare from other parts of the front. Fresh field and howitzer batteries have been thickly grouped in the open country between Lens and the Cambrai-Arras road. Stimulated by our steady bombardment, the German infantry and labour battalions have dug furiously throughout the week, and have further fortified the villages menaced by our advance. Their own guns have essayed counter-battery work with increasing vigour, not omitting Arras from the scheme of destruction, which involved a prodigal expenditure of shell. The enemy was determined to hold up the British Armies as long as possible. Every hour of delay meant so much precious time gained in completing positions which were far from ready. Aeroplanes tried to screen these efforts, and the greater part of the Germans' aerial activity was devoted to patrolling the sky behind their own lines.

Despite the enemy's eleventh-hour industry the attack this morning found our opponents lying in a curiously miscellaneous group of defences. North of the Scarpe they held the remains of the so-called Oppy line, which enclosed the western and southern environs of Lens and the villages of Mericourt, Fresnoy, Acheville, Arleux-en-Gohelle, Oppy, and Gavrelle. Between Gavrelle and the Scarpe we had broken this line by advancing east of Fampoux, throwing the enemy forward into the marshes around Roeux. South of the Scarpe his prepared lines had been taken with the capture of Wancourt, Feuchy Chapel, and Orange Hill, compelling him to arrange an irregular position which in places is hardly more than isolated fragments of shallow trenches hastily dug at various angles between sunken roads, hedges and other natural cover, with the village of Guemappe as its strongest point. We held the highest ground at Monchy, but while the Huns kept a grip of Guemappe, to the south of it, and of Roeux on the other side of the Scarpe marshes, the village remained an unpleasant salient, exposed to machine-gun fire from both sides, as well as from the Sart and Vert Woods.

MORE ENEMY GUNS.

Wherever the German infantry withstood our assaults to-day it was due wholly to the supporting artillery and machine-guns. They complained bitterly after their initial defeats around Arras that their batteries "let them down" repeatedly. No attempts were made to counter our bombardments or to barrage the ground desired by our advancing battalions. The result of these protests, protests, which appear to have been practically universal between Lens and Bullecourt, was the concentration of more guns and orders to the gunners to give shell for shell. The moment our escorting barrage was laid at dawn this morning the German batteries were unleashed in unison as though expectant of attack. They not only tried to plaster our front line and the villages it embraced, but showered heavy shell on areas further back, and introduced a new feature into the programme of resistance by scattering high-velocity missiles around Arras throughout the day in aimless but determined fashion.

Whenever our men got within striking distance of the enemy trenches or fortified buildings the occupants ran to meet them with hands up or tried to bolt to safety across the fields. This was particularly noticeable in front of Monchy. Our first advance this morning involved the capture of the trenches beyond the bottom of the eastern slope, which were fed from the shelter of the Sart and Vert Woods, about half a mile distant. They had been full of quite active Bavarian machine-gunners and riflemen, but the moment certain Scottish troops came into view beyond the ruined cottages on the crest of the hill they ran for the woods. "When we got there," said a young lieutenant, "only one officer and two men remained in the trench. The others had either gained the wood or died on the way." I saw this Bavarian officer marching back through our lines some time later—hatless, muddy, and pale with emotion—with the two remaining members of his machine-gun company following between smiling policemen. He was angry because the other men had fled so ignominiously, and as he waited in the court-yard of a badly-shelled building to be interrogated he expressed his opinion of the fugitives in terse, biting language. The readiness of the Bavarians to enter captivity rather annoyed some of their opponents as well.

The ground around Monchy and in the neighbourhood of Guemappe and Roeux was alive with snipers. I found a number of wounded men who were shot from behind after they had passed into the German lines, leaving stray pockets of hidden enemies to be cleared by those who followed. As a rule, however, the snipers emerged into the open immediately the waves of infantry had gone beyond them. They were thick in the fam buildings and gullies on both sides of the Cambrai road, and such admirable shelters as the disused chemical works housed many of these expert riflemen, who had been specially selected in order to strengthen the efforts of the machine-gunners.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

The severest fighting to-day undoubtedly took place to the south of Cambrai, around Cuemappe, Fontaine-les-Croisilles, and Cherisy. The line of attack, if traced on the map, would appear strangely irregular, for it was governed by the lie of land between the Cojeul and Sensee rivers, above the Hidenburg trenches, where the mixed enemy detachments who had been flung out of that secure position by our recent drive across it had dug, as best they could, between Guemappe and Fontaine. The contrast between their own perilous situation in the open and the safety of their comrades behind the Hidenburg parapet further to the south may have accounted to some extent for their sudden desire to surrender. The 141st Regiment of Pomeranians, awaiting the shock of our attack, had sourried from the front line into the shallow supports, and as the English battalions were seen pouring into the position scores of the men dropped their rifles and lifted their hands. Five hundred out of two battalions surrendered in one detachment, and altogether about 1,200 infantry and a few gunners had been sorted out of the wreckage up to the time when I left the field this afternoon.

A battery of field guns was captured in this area, the gunners being overwhelmed by a wave of British soldiers before the enemy was able even to telephone for assistance. These guns had been thrust well forward in accordance with a new scheme of artillery aggressiveness, and were sprinkling our ranks with shrapnel until they were silenced. The tame submission of the 141st Pomeranians should be a lesson to all German boasters. They were part of the 30th Reserve Division which recently relieved the 18th Reserve Division after the latter had been badly hammered during the first days of the battle. The units of the 18th had little fight in them after the ordeal of our guns, and the alacrity with which they surrendered has been the subject of scornful jests among their comrades of the incoming 35th Reserve Division. According to the prisoners, they had boasted that they would never give up the trenches as the others had done. Yet they succumbed in the same way to our bombardment.

PRISONERS FROM MANY REGIMENTS

The stoutest resistance this morning appeared to be made by the 3rd Bavarian Division, lying in and around Guemappe, where our men succeeded in bombing some of the fortified houses and destroying the machine-gun positions. The inmates stuck in the dug-outs until they were bombed out and by reason of their unusual tenacity this fragment of the enemy position became a kind of island of determined men, around which flowed streams of prisoners, representing many different regiments. Equally severe was the fighting in front of Fontaine-les-Croisilles, which because of its protection by the Hindenburg line and the little Sense River gave the garrison greater opportunities for holding out than those nearer the Scarpe. All the Germans who managed to escape alive into British hands made the usual fervent acknowledgment of the excellence of our bombardment. The experts in barrage had lost nothing of their skill after more than a week of repose. Throughout yesterday and last night they made the enemy thoroughly miserable in his temporary defences, and the final deluge this morning was sufficiently appalling in its scope and thoroughness.

The case of the Bharwari train smash came up again in the Allahabad High Court when Mr. Justice Piggott dismissed the application of B. Tapti Prasad who got six months' imprisonment. His Lordship said that the accused in taking upon himself the responsibility of granting line clear under circumstances then existing and in taking it for granted that he would succeed in getting the line clear within the time available, he displayed precisely that quality of mind, indicated by word "rashness."

After three days' sittings the Brahmin Conference concluded its work on Monday.

The Ladham and Merta City branches of the Jodhpur Bikanir Railway were opened for all description of traffic from Monday.

The Mysteries of Myra

An Inspiring Novel and Motion Picture Drama

Written by Hereward Carrington,

The Distinguished Authority on Psychic Phenomena.

Dramatized by Charles W. Goddard,

The Well-known Author of "The Perils of Pauline;" "The Exploits of Elaine"; etc.

Everything You Read Here To-day You Can See

Next Week at the OLYMPIA CINEMA, Sandhurst Road in Vivid Motion Pictures.

With Mr. HOWARD ESTABROOK as Dr. Alden,
Miss JEAN SOTHERN as the Charming Myra Maynard.

Next Thursday Another Chapter of "The Mysteries of Myra" and New Pictures.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

Myra Maynard, a beautiful heiress, is pursued by a band of criminals, known as the Black Order, under the direction of a strange mystic, whose object is to kill the girl by occult means, in order that the legacy of her father, a secret member of the Devil Worshippers, may fall to the evil order. Arthur Varney, a wealthy club man, is the favored suitor of the girl; in reality he is the tool of the High Master of the Black Order and secretly assists in the evil plot. Dr. Payson Alden, a brilliant young physician, has given up his practice to devote his time to studies in the occult, in spiritualism, hypnotism, and the mysteries of the unseen. He discovers the conspiracy against Myra Maynard and interrupts, with his own knowledge of mental science, in time to save the girl from suicide while in a somnabulistic trance. Thwarted, the Devil Worshippers attempt to murder the girl by means of a strange plant from the Orient, in the blossom of which they have secreted a deadly powder. Myra, at the request of Dr. Alden, allows him to keep the plant in his room during the night, and the art of crystal-gazing which he has taught her, warns her of the physician's death-struggle in its fumes, in time for her to save him. The Devil Worshippers embark on a new and more sinister campaign, with the unsuspected Varney as the go-between.

EPISODE THREE.

CHAPTER XIII.

A BLACK ORDER INITIATION.

The forbodings of Payson Alden, psychic detective, were only two well founded!

All was silent within the dismal shades of the secret grotto of the Black Order, save for the incoherent incantations of a lone worshipper before the centre altar.

This man, garbed in the black gown of the ritual, swayed to and fro, as he sat cross-kneed near the flickering tapers of a grotesque candelabra placed upon the floor before the fane.

On his knees was a tattered book, its pages of ancient parchment, scrawled finely with cabalistic words of some Oriental language.

For an hour these solitary studies continued. At last he seemed satisfied with the results. He arose and folded the book.

Just then came three knocks from the direction of the iron-barred lodge portal behind him.

Two answering knocks he gave, and then cautiously opened a tiny slit in the door. A murmur of subdued pass-words ensued. A grimy hand appeared, proffering a large white envelope.

Inside the white envelope, which he feverishly tore open, was a black one addressed simply in white ink:

"THE MASTER."

He hurried toward the velvet-draped door-way of the inner shrine to grope for an instant in the darkness within.

"Why are my meditations disturbed?" rasped the voice of the evil pontiff.

"A black message, Master", and the envelope was handed to him, not without a trembling of the speaker's fingers.

The leader of the black cult leered menacingly and opened the missive. Its message was written in white upon black paper:

"Your plan did not work and he is beginning to suspect the order. Faithfully,

"VARNEY."

The Master's quizzical face twisted into a momentary spasm of fury, and the seared lines about the vulture mouth deepened in the baleful crimson light.

Then he laughed scornfully, crushing the message in his bony fingers as he dropped it into a pit-like opening by his side, from which dull red flames were rising.

"Go! Prepare for the work which is to come."

The man prostrated himself, as the light dimmed, and retreated gropingly through the hangings into the outer chamber.

There was a warming series of knocks upon the outer door. He hurried to answer it, and after the usual interchange of signals, he swung it back upon the creaking hinges.

Eleven black-robed figures entered, leading a man, barefooted and naked to the waist except for a black hood which completely covered his head.

His feet were bleeding, his chest cut and bruised, and his heavy breathing, at times almost groans, indicated that he had been through some fearful physical ordeal.

But there seemed no hesitation through fear or anguish as he steadfastly followed the leader of the ceremonies to kneel before the altar.

As he waited there, in a posture of adoration directed by the leader of the ceremonies, the others knelt before the revolving disc, upon which were limned the cabalistic signs of the order.

Three resonant chashes came from the brazen gong within the Master's sanctum.

"Rise and follow; fear nothing!" muttered the leader.

The candidate staggered stiffly to his feet and advanced calmly, directed by the tug upon a rope about his waist. Through the curtains he passed to the brooding silence of the unholy of holies!

Slowly at first the spectral head of the Evil One appeared above the altar, as a hand from the darkness suddenly snatched the black cap from the newcomer's head.

Kneeling there he was a curious figure in these more than curious surroundings. Even in the dull blue light from the satanic image he was evidently darker in complexion than the others, some of whom had removed their black masks in the rear of the room.

He was a Hindoo, as the clear profile, straight nose and delicate lips proved. His round cheekbones, the large, lustrous eyes were strangely out of harmony with the predominant evil of the Black Order, for here was a face in which goodness, benignity, courage shone forth unmistakably.

A new vision attracted his attention from the diabolic face. It was that of the Master, in the symbolic posture, over the red brazier, becoming visible as the bloody hue permeated the chamber.

The tones of the Master were sepulchral as he asked:

"Do you swear to give your body and soul to me and to those above me," and his voice sank to a whisper, "in this life and the others to come?"

"The Hindoo nodded calmly and murmured.

"Yes, I swear it."

The bony left hand of the Master rose high in the air to make the sign known as the "devil's benediction."

The Hindoo bowed his head and then gazed upward, fascinated by the curious way in which the hand was silhouetted against a disc of reddish luminosity above the pontiff's head. Its lines seemed at first to blur—then strangely enough took on the outline of the horned head of the evil one.

A hand upon the Hindoo's bare shoulder drew him to his feet, and he weakly followed through the dark portal into the larger room. Again he knelt before the altar, drinking some hideous liquid from a human skull, proffered by the master of the ceremonies.

Hoods now removed, the other twelve members each in turn gave him the secret handclasp of the order.

As he was led through the barred portal the others were chanting:

"Death and torture in this life to him who fails! Death and torture in the lives to come, more fearful than the soul can know, more dreadful than the soul can endure!"

CHAPTER XIV.

THE ASTRAL BODY.

Afternoon tea time again found Arthur Varney calling upon Myra Maynard.

Myra's mother artlessly prattled of the doctor's narrow escape from choking, the night before.

"Probably the doctor is in poor health," put in Varney. "He is spending too much time on this ridiculous occult stuff, which is all imagination. The man is apt to lose his mind—if he hasn't already done so."

But the arrival of the physician put an end to Varney's further animadversions.

Myra, however, was piqued.

"Dr. Alden, my friend Arthur will not believe what I tell him about the visions I have seen. He says that the occult is all nonsense, and that I am just letting my imagination play silly tricks with me. Perhaps you can convince him how deadly serious it all is!"

Alden smiled cynically; there was no affection wasted between the two men. The physician was vainly endeavouring to analyze the other's motives, and an instinctive distrust drew a barrier between them.

"Well, I have no ulterior motive in convincing Mr. Varney. There are none so blind as those who do not wish to use their sight; I am not an occultist, merely a physician interested in natural phenomena. Even what most people regard as the supernatural I have already learned to be as natural, as material, indeed, as the working of the telegraph, the telephone, the growth of the flowers, the painting of the sun's rays upon the photographic plate.

"Science has demonstrated many things which in former times were rediculed. We have proved in hospitals and medical schools that people may be hypnotized—that there is an extra, or subconscious, mind which is busy during the hypnotic sleep. Instructions given during a trance to be followed out after waking are obeyed to the letter. That same subconscious mind is the one which enables many people to awaken without an alarm clock at some definite time desired. The subsconscious mind never sleeps. The outside, or objective mind forgets, but the inner one never!"

"All bosh!" jeered Varney. "I only believe what I can see!"

"Did you ever see the current in an electric wire?"

Alden leaned forward excitedly.

"I have myself been in an ordinary room, and have seen a real hand and arm materialized out of the thin air! I have seen objects carried across the room with no visible means of lifting. I have seen tables 'walk' across floors and tilt themselves on edge, when the psychic or medium was not touching them! All this, mind you, happened in clear light, with many witnesses present. And just as that inner mind knows, remembers, plans and creates things which the simpler, matter-of-fact bread and butte[illegible] mind cannot do, so that the same mind can project itself in the astral."

Mrs. Maynard's face began to twitch nervously. She interposed almost irritably:

"Dr. Alden, I cannot listen to this ridiculous nonsense any longer. You are poisoning Myra's mind."

"The bread and butter mind appeals more to me," added Varney. "Which reminds me that I would appreciate some more marmalade on my tea biscuit."

"All right, you will see," stoutly declared Payson Alden. "The mysterious forces of the mind are beyond our understanding, but I know what I have seen. I have received messages——"

He was interrupted by the telephone bell. Varney, sitting nearest the library table, picked up the receiver to reply.

"Hello . . . . yes! Just a minute!" and he squinted at Dr. Alden with a vague suggestion of perplexity which the physician could not divine. "Here, it is some one to talk to you. One of your messages from the ghosts, Doctor."

Alden walked to the instrument to reply.

"Hello, is that you, Dr. Alden? Give the word."

But the physician smiled and answered quetly: "Psycho."

Varney cast a suspicious glance at the doctor's calm face, a hundred conjectures flashing through his mind

The voice continued. "I have succeeded. I have been initiated, and now I know their pass-words, signs and other secrets.

A smile came into the doctor's eyes.

"Very good. Fine!" he replied, hanging up the receiver without the formality of a farewell.

Varney cudgelled his brain to identify that familiar voice. Impulsively he blurted out: "Who was that, Doctor Alden?"

"Just a friend," was the cool response.

But a freezing suspicion was gradually asserting itself behind the other man's mask of sangfroid. Looking at his watch, he made an excuse to leave the house for an important appointment. Alden breathed a sigh of relief when he had left.

"I'd like to make a little examination there," he explained, "while you are getting rested up a bit. It will not take long."

Myra and her mother ascended to the upper floor, where the girl was given a nervous lecture by her mother, and urged to foreswear all future dabbling with the unknown dangers.

Alden, provided with a lighted candle by the maid, lost no time in descending to the deserted chamber.

He made a careful examination of the ancient black altar, running his fingers over its dull panels. Suddenly his search was rewarded; the wood slid back, exposing a small compartment into which the physician peered eagerly. As he pressed it, a small drawer flew open; Alden drew from it a roll of parchment, and was astounded to see the name of Myra's father. It was the diploma of membership in the Black Order!

Payson Alden sprang to his feet. In his excitement he overturned the candle stick.

The chamber was inky dark as he endeavoured to find the light once more. At this juncture the butler, on the floor above, peered into the ill-fated doorway of the secret stairs with apprehension. He heard no sound, and perceiving all dark, assumed that the doctor had left the place. With a sigh of relief he shut the panel, automatically locking it from the outside.

Unwitting of his imprisonment, the physician relit the candle. As he looked at the stone floor of the room he was startled to see the imprint of a naked human foot in the dust. He was certain that it had not been there a moment before!

But there was apparently no one near, or within the room. He now observed other footprints. As he stepped forward to examine them closely, the light of the candle was snuffed out!

There was no draught in the room; he knew that. Suddenly, without warning, a clammy hand gripped at his throat.

Then a phosphoresent glow began to form by his side, as the hold relaxed. It took on the vague form of a human being, the features being barely distinguishable.

The spirit spoke, in a rolling, sibilant tone resembling more the booming of the surf on a rocky headland during a great gale than a human voice.

"I am the spirit of Myra's father; bid her beware of the Black Order which seeks her destruction!"

The glow disappeared, and Alden pinched his perspiration-dripping brow to make sure that he was awake! He rushed up the stairway, to find the panel closed securely. He pounded upon it, but no one came. Finally, in despair, he wrote a note upon card, shoving it through the tiny crack at the bottom. He waited many minutes with no result.

Myra was extremely nervous, as she searched over the house for him. The maid added to her uneasiness by a startled scream.

"Oh, Miss Myra! Look what I found the kitten playing with!" she exclaimed as she brought the girl the white card.

It took but a minute to liberate the physician, now, and the girl was eager for an explanation. He shook his head, as he regarded her anxiously.

"I will tell you some other time. I have made a terrible discovery, and you must be very brave, for your own sake. Now, I wish you would come over to my laboratory, where all my instruments are. I want to make an experiment which the last few minutes have proved to me more than ever is essential for our success."

Myra's face beamed with interest.

"I'd just love to do it. I simply must learn more!"

Mrs. Maynard was pervailed upon to accompany them. The family automobile soon brought them to Alden's residence. Within the sanctum of his psychic laboratory, he was compelled to explain the various intruments, almost before they had removed their wraps.

"What is this queer wheel, with the mirrors and funny lighting arrangement?" demanded the eager Myra.

"That is a mechanical hypnotizer," Alden explained. "But let me show you a little instrument by which you can see the colour of a soul."

Just at that instant another black envelope was presented to the Master of the devil-worshippers.

In nervous white letters its message ran:

"Master: There is a traitor among us. He telephoned to Alden. I know that voice, but can't remember which one of us it is.

"Faithfully, VARNEY."

The black paper was crumpled and dropped into the glowing brazier by the human claw of the evil leader. He called to the master of ceremonies: "Bid the brothers wear their masks to-day and let no plans be discussed within the meeting!"

Back in the rooms of the physician Myra was studying with interest the two glass slides which Alden had taken toward the light.

"These two slides constitute an 'auroscope.' By looking through them you may see the human aura," explained the doctor. "They are in reality tiny, air-tight glass boxes which contain a chemical known as dicyanin. I will show you how to use them."

He led the way into a smaller room, along one wall of which hung a dull black canopy.

"Now, Mrs. Maynard, you stand up there and your daughter will take a look at your soul!"

But Mrs. Maynard was reluctant.

"I don't believe any of this silly stuff, and I don't want my soul on exhibition!"

Myra dimpled as she cried: "Why, mother—I trust you are not afraid of a guilty conscience. Very well, then; you look at my aura!"

"Stand over against the curtain," directed Alden. "Now, Mrs. Maynard look first through the window at the bright light with this red slide, covering both your eyes. Take a long look, and when I pull down the window shade, turn toward Miss Maynard, look at her through the other blue one, covering your eyes evenly with the little glass screen as you did at the window."

Mrs. Maynard hesitated, then followed his instruction, but she dropped her hand in disgust.

"I see nothing!" she exclaimed.

"Here, let me try it," was the unruffled reply. "It's all in knowing how."

Alden took a long look through the first slide, and then turned toward Myra, covering his eyes with the second one.

"Will you please pull down the shade?"

Mrs. Maynard acquiesced. Alden stood there for half a minute without comment. Gradually a luminous glow appeared about the figure of the girl, extending about twelve inches on either side of her, and as far above her head. It was almost egg-shaped, with the larger end above her forehead.

Alden gave an exclamation of satisfaction.

"Come here, Mrs. Maynard!" he cried. "Now look, while I hold the glass!"

This time the sceptical lady was surprised. The spirit glow was unmistakably there!

"Wonderful!" she exclaimed. "I wonder if I can see my own aura?"

"You'd better try. Here is the auroscope."

He handed her the glasses, and as she peered, owl-like, at the sky, then at her own hands, and feet, Alden beckoned to the girl.

"You have the aura of a wonderful psychic. You know, every person has a different aura, or soul envelope, and each one indicates the nature and mental, even spiritual characteristics. Would you like to try another experiment? I wonder if I can release your astral body from the material?"

"Yes, yes."

While Mrs. Maynard was lorgnetting herself in a cheval glass through the dicyanin slides, Alden led the girl to a comfortable chair.

He directed her to look steadily at him. A few passes with her receptive sympathy sufficed to put her into a hypnotic trance.

Alden directed her to hold out her right hand. He began to move his hands above her arm, as though he were trying to draw something from it.

It seemed slow at first; but with an intensity of concentration which flushed and then whitened his face, causing the beads of cold perspiration to stand out on his forehead, he persisted.

At last some vague white shadow seemed to emerge from the girl's wrist!

Nothing more tangible than a ray of light, at first. Gradually it took the semblance of *her own hand!*

It projected from her arm, a few inches above the rigid flesh and blood hand.

"I have succeeded!" muttered the doctor triumphantly. His face flushed, and he drew still harder with his hypnotic strength.

But suddenly the shadowy replica vanished!

Alden relaxed with a nervous jerk of his muscles like one who hears an unexpected thunderbolt.

Mrs. Maynard was peering at herself through the auroscope before the mirror.

"Look, look,! Isn't it wonderful? I can see it!" she cried in ecstasy.

Myra's eyes fluttered and the look of wonderment in their azure depths changed to a smile, as she turned to watch her mother.

"Poor, dear mamma! She is quite impossible in some things, isn't she?" she murmured. "But please go on Doctor Alden."

Alden looked nervously and doubtfully at Mrs. Maynard, who was having a truly enjoyable time.

"Mother, you mustn't interrupt our experiments," pleaded Myra, gently.

"Oh, my dear, excuse me. But I have such tremendous success," replied Mrs. Maynard, with enthusiasm. "I believe that I have powers which I never suspected!"

"Have you discovered your soul, dear?" asked the girl mischievously.

"I feel quite sure that I have."

"And is it a fashionable color?"

Mrs. Maynard peered thoughtfully through the auroscope.

"It seems to be Alice blue with a tinge of ashes of roses pink," she ventured, slowly."

"That proves that you have a wonderful imagination," commented Alden. "Keep on, Mrs. Maynard, you are on the right track."

Mrs. Maynard did not sense the irony, but she kept on.

Alden beckoned to the doorway of his laboratory.

Myra followed.

"Let's try the hypnotizing machine. Your mother will have a little soul trip, personally conducted to the end of the rainbow, and we won't be disturbed in here."

Alden led Myra to a chair in front of the big hypnotizing machine—such as is used for experimental works and psychotherapeutic treatment in up-to-date hospitals.

This curious instrument consisted of a great black wheel, placed in front of a lustreless black canopy. It was about seven feet in diameter and placed around its rim were a series of mirrors, about a foot apart, between which were steel rods radiating from the centre. Alden's deft manipulations of a little central crank caused the apparatus to tilt forward on its axis. Myra regarded it with awe, yet there was an expression of absolute trust in the girl's sweet face which thrilled, and almost frightened, Payson Alden.

"We will flight it out, even though the path be beset with ten thousand occult perils," he thought. "White magic must prevail."

CHAPTER XV.

A JOURNEY INTO THE UNSEEN.

Now, Miss Myra, we will try the most interesting experiment in the whole psychic world. That is the astral journey. Your hand was projected from your body before. Your aura shows that you are unusually gifted in occult strength. Have no fear."

The girl shook her head demurely.

"Why should I have, with you to direct?"

Alden flushed, although the darkened room prevented the girl from observing his mental confusion.

"You know there is only one danger in projecting the astral body, and that is that the astral 'thread,' as it is called, might be snapped. I must be frank and tell you this," he continued, "for when we know dangers we understand what to avoid. Your subconscious mind will remember what I say. It will be the inner mind which will guide you if your astral does emerge fom the physical."

"And where shall I go?"

"I do not know. Your mind, your soul alone will determine that. For it knows, all the time, just what it is doing. When the astral leaves the physical body your soul is freed from the flesh which remains behind and which I will see. The only connection is the tiny spirit chord which knits the two together. When that is broken it means *death!*"

Even as she spoke Alden had touched an electric switch which caused the wheel to revolve very slowly.

Another connection turned on hidden lights which caused facets of light to flash from the circle of mirrors.

Myra looked up at the whirring glasses, which gradually increased in speed and luminosity as Alden skillfully manipulated his mechanism. The girl grew rigid and sank back recumbently in the chair.

The blood seemed to leave her face, and the muscles to turn to ice, as the effect of the automatic control increased.

Slowly Alden stepped between the quiet figure and the whirring wheel. Then he repeated the pulling gestures which had resulted in the projection of the hand before.

Unseen by the physician, a wraith had "melted" from the physical envelope of the girl, and stood beside the unconscious body.

Even as the spirit form extended a warning hand to him, it seemed to be drawn, like so much smoke, through a ventilator fan into the center of the spinning wheel. Where it had gone, how it had gone, Alden could not tell!

For Mrs. Maynard had knocked anxiously at the closed door of the laboratory.

"What is the matter with Myra?" she cried excitedly. "Her face is as pale as snow! Oh, doctor, you must not do this It it a wicked thing to play with life and death and the soul this way!"

Alden nervously stopped the machine.

"Miss Myra, wake up!" he cried, dominantly.

But there was no answer.

He repeated the earlier passes of hypnotical control, but the girl remained as though lifeless.

The mother sank to her knees beside the rigid figure, caressing and chafing her wrists and hands.

"Myra, Myra! Wake up child!" she wailed, the tears streaming down her face.

Alden anxiously pinched her skin, and applied a half dozen other tests. There was no nervous reaction whatever.

He ran to his desk for his stethescope.

"Her heart is all right. She is breathing very lightly, so faintly that you can hardly detect it, he said finally. "But there is nothing wrong."

"Nothing wrong! Why, doctor * * * you're murdering my child before my eyes!"

"Be calm, Mrs. Maynard. Your daughter's astral body has left us, and she is on some strange journey which will mean much to her," he answered steadily.

"What do you mean?"

"I believe that she has sent her soul in search of the persons who are persecuting her. You know that she is the victim of a terrible conspiracy. You have lost two other daughters in the same way—perhaps your husband died at their hands."

His voice was resonant with mastery. He fairly thundered at her, as he added:

"Now, you must help me and help Miss Myra for her own sake. The time has come for us to face the truth, without fear. Be quiet, until we get some sign from her."

Mrs. Maynard looked at him piteously, for the mother instinct was stronger than logic, more urgent than thoughts for the future. Yet there was the professional force in his command, the insistence of the physician, the earnestness, indeed, of a greater emotion than mere scientific interest. Her intuition told her that Payson Alden cared more for her daughter than even he would admit. And so she resigned herself to the inevitable, with a blind faith in his ability to save the situation. But nature was not to be denied. The shock of Myra's appearance, in its ghastly replica of the same fate which had overtaken the other two sisters at her age, the mental suffering which the family tragedies had kept continually in her mind combined to bring a snapping of the overtaxed nerves.

She fainted, and the physician ran to her side.

He placed her in another chair, and administered first aid, torn between conflicting emotions.

Had he been studying the face of his subject he might have noticed about this time a tremendous quivering of the muscles which indicated that the soul-journey was not all placid!

The Black Order, in which it seemed continual watchfulness was the rule of its evil genius, was in session. Obedient to instruction from their ruler, the celebrants were heavily hooded in the black masks. Only the two small eye-holes betrayed any expression of humanity in the sombre-garbed figures which sat motionless about the centre disc. No man knew his neighbor, for there were more members than the thirteen who usually formed its meeting quota. The leader of ceremonies was refilling the tripod-fane with fresh incense. The pungent vapor arose in grotesque puffs and sinuous curves to the sooty ceiling.

Suddenly one of the group, with a grunt of mingled fright and amazement, nudged his nearest fellow, and pointed toward the smoke above the brazier.

The black cloud had become hazy gray in spots and had assumed a startling shape.

The figure of a young girl, with hands affrightedly clasped, was discernible in the shadowy contours. Her appealing eyes were wide with amazement.

One by one the brethren of the unholy community drew attention to the strange phenomena. Used as they were to strange occurrences, still here was something which passed their understanding. And yet the ever-present fear of the Master's punishment stilled their tongues!

But one of them, the last of the circle to be apprised, sprang unsteadily to his feet.

He advanced toward the incense tripod, and drew back his black head, the better to see the astonishing vision.

At first an exclamation of horror escaped his lips, and then he cried out stridently:

"By the left hand of Satan! It is Myra Maynard herself!"

His companions rose excitedly, as the apparition faded into the darker shades of the smoke.

He rushed toward the curtains to the inner chamber.

"Master! Master! I must speak to you!"

The angry voice replied from within: "Enter, Varney! But I forbade conversation, and I commanded all the brethren to wear their hoods!"

Arthur Varney, pressing his hand to his forehead, the victim of two oddly conflicting emotions, groped into the pitchy grotto. The Spectral Head shone malignantly at him, as its blue light fused with the red glow which gradually disclosed the features of the ruler.

"Master! She is here! We all saw Myra materialize in the incense smoke! What does it mean?"

A laugh of exultation, more horrid than even his baleful tones of threateaing, hissed through the evil potentate's lips.

"How did you see it?" he spoke, eagerly.

"She faded into the smoke; I could have sworn that it was her flesh and blood, and yet she disappeared once more!"

"It is her astral body. Varney! Hasten! Tell the brethren to recite the death mantra! Chant and will in unison to break the astral thread! We have victory in our grasp!"

Varney turned to obey; then his heart impulse asserted itself again.

"Oh, Master! Can she not be spared for me? I love her!" he begged.

"Fool! Do you know that she can be yours for a thousand thousand years after we have taken her soul away. Obey! You learned the penalty once before."

Varney hesitated, and head drooping, he returned to his fellows. He repeated the command: "Chant and will in unison to break the astral thread!"

Then, under the guidance of the leader, they swayed back and forth, hissing the cabalistic phrase of occult death.

Each time the celebrants completed the black magic mantra "Om Pari Hum!" they raised their arms, and with a quick jerk pantomimed the gesture of breaking an invisible thread.

Their eyes were intent upon the rolling smoke clouds.

Gradually the form of the miserable girl materialized in the vapors, and her face evidenced a frightful struggle against the evil power which was engulfing her.

The astral form sank to the position of entreaty on bended knees. The piteous look, the pleading arms, the struggle for human existence racked the emotions of Varney; yet, his fear of the great captain of evil within the curtained portal, his avaricious trust in that promise of future reward kept him to his task.

"Mine for a thousand thousand years!" he murmured as his voice led the chorus of all the rest.

But unknown to any of the others one will was fighting them, although the brown hands were weaving the same ominous gestures through the air.

The Oriental, his earstwhile calm features gnarled in a supreme contortion which echoed the spiritual battle within his soul, was fighting against the psychic momentum, that diabolical undertow of the thirteen other souls about him.

(Continued on next page.)

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The Mysteries of Myra

Written by HEREWARD CARRINGTON, The Distinguished Authority on Psychic Phenomena.

(Continued from previous page.)

The Hindoo saw the girl sinking beneath the oppression of the out-numbering will; she was succumbing in this maddening maelstrom of devilish tyranny!

"She is a flower crushed beneath the feet of a multitude!" he thought, as he threw all the power of his trained mind, inured to concentration through years of esoteric study in the Far East. "A bird among beasts of prey!"

But the actral figure was weakening.

The little hands now covered the drooping head as though to ward off the blows of the cruel assailants.

"She is lost!" muttered the Hindoo; in despair.

"We are triumphant!" exclaimed Varney, under his breath, as his dark eyes gleamed exultantly.

CHAPTER XVI.

PRAYER WHEN SCIENCE FAILS.

Dr. Alden had returned to the side of the silent body.

Mrs. Maynard, resuscitated, leaned over the white face, stroking the aureate locks tenderly.

"Look, doctor!" she exclaimed, almost in a shriek. "See the cold perspiration on her forehead—it is dripping wet. Oh, doctor, Myra is dying!"

She sank to her knees hopelessly.

Mother's instinct, the prompting of a thousand years in such a stress, asserted itself. Mrs. Maynard buried her face in her hands on Myra's lap as her lips moved in barely audible prayer.

"What can I do?" and Alden's lips trembled, for he too had lost faith in his ability to bring back the wandering spirit.

He looked about him in nervous frenzy.

Then he too sank to his knees, to add his entreaties to the mother's.

Unwittingly they had cast against the spell of the devil worshippers the only antidote to that pervasive force: humility, faith, a concentration of white magic power more intense than even the powers of the spirits of evil.

Neither of them saw the fluttering of the eyelids nor the softening relaxation of the frigid face.

But Myra, as she returned to earthly vision, looked down upon the two figures—gently, not surprised—as though it were the most natural act in the world.

"Mother!" she breathed softly. Mother, I've come back."

"Oh, thank God!" and her mother burst into happy tears. "Oh, my little girl, touch me, look at me, speak to me. Tell me once that you are safe!"

The girl laughed, weakly it is true, but with the old familiar ring in the silvery voice.

"I'm here, mother—but, oh, it was terrible! I'm so glad to be in your arms once more."

Alden mopped his forehead; his face broke into a smile, although a few seconds before he had felt as though he could never smile again.

He arose stiffly. He leaned for support against his cabinet, for he, too, had been fighting the great battle with a more tremendous outpouring of vital force than he had ever realized was his.

"Heaven me praised," he said earnestly. "We—thought—you—had—gone—forever."

The girl lifted her arms. Then she frowned.

"Oh, how they hurt!"

Alden hurried to his desk for some liniment. He rubbed and massaged the muscles with his inimitable skill as he smiled into her eyes reassuringly.

"They will be all right in a few minutes now. Don't worry about that. The astral came back this way first. You use your hands to express your emotions so much that they are more sensitive than any other part of your body. That is because you are a musician as well. Do you feel bad any place else?"

"Here," and Myra placed a hand over her heart a bit weakly. "I fee as though something had been tugging, tugging, oh, to the breaking point!"

"What do you remember?" asked Alden apprehensively. "Perhaps that will explain it."

Myra closed her eyes reminiscently. She was silent for a minute or two as her mother and Alden bent over her anxiously.

"Can you recall it now?" urged the doctor.

"Nothing except—incense. Oh, such horrible incense! And men—men singing such a queer song; they were all in black. They waved their hands—and—'Om Pari Hum'! What on earth can that be?"

She looked up at him ludicrously.

Alden was puzzled and shook his head.

"Doctor Alden, Myra must go home. She is delirious," insisted Mrs. Maynard.

Alden nodded understandingly.

Myra rose weakly from the chair, and then another memory came to her.

"Oh, yes! I saw this—"

She gave the fist and thumb sign of the devil worshippers. Alden's pleasant face was drawn into a scowl of fury as he realized the significance of this.

He stormed about the laboratory. Myra and even her mother were surprised at the tempest of rage.

"It's that accursed Black Order. I'm going there now myself. I'll put an end to this," he cried, beating one palm with his clenched fist.

"But, Doctor Alden, don't you realize your danger?" pleaded Myra impetuously, a new and surprising light in her eyes, which Alden in his wrath did not notice.

"Myra you must go home with me at once, child," interrupted her mother. Alden hurried to help her with her wraps. As he turned to assist Myra the girl's entreaties convinced him that her interest had deepened. His own hand trembled as he took hers to assure her that he was well able to guard himself.

"Don't be afraid, Miss Maynard. I will be very careful. I know the nature of this menace now—far better than you would imagine, indeed, far better than I did twenty-four hours ago. So don't worry. We have too much to fight for now, both you and I, for me to risk everything foolishly!"

The girl dropped her eyes and sighed as he spoke.

A great surge of feeling thrilled Payson Alden, as he realized that Fate seemed to be accomplishing more than his most ardent hopes could have done. His wrath was now under control, and as they looked into each other's eyes there was no need for further speech.

Mrs. Maynard realized that here, at last, was a practical demonstration of that telepathy whose existence she had previously ridiculed. Maternal prudence prompted intercession. She caught up Myra's cloak and threw it about the girl's shoulders.

Alden blinked, as though to waken himself from some unrealizable dream.

"Yes, yes—that's right," he stammered awkwardly. "You must go home and rest. Do not let your mind dwell on these troublesome things until we can have another long talk. I will be able to explain a great many things then—for matters are not as hopeless, nor as elusive as they have seemed."

He followed them to the automobile and the lingering touch of the little hand in his own was a fragrant memory which lingered cheeringly through the bitter hours to come.

Once in his study again, his face grew icy in its sternness. He opened a desk drawer, lifted a revolver from it and smiled significantly at its menacing contour.

"Spirits are spirits," he muttered, "but a little lead poisoning is apt to prove very soothing to the most turbulent of them! I'll try a little bullet levitation, and I may surprise these assassins!"

He slipped the weapon into his hip pocket and hurried to his telephone.

"Ah, Professor Haji, I am glad to reach you. Can you hurry up to my residence? I have many important developments to recount."

There was a musical laugh at the other end of the wire as the Hindoo replied eagerly:

"Is she all right, Doctor? I know of much, yet I have feared for the return of the astral. You know, if it were drawn back too quickly it might derange the reason, or have a dangerous physiological effect. Once, when I projected myself—"

But Alden interrupted impatiently.

"She is splendid. She is a wonderful psychic herself, and the experiment was successful, after all. I have even convinced her mother of the serious business ahead—and now she believes But, now I must see you at once."

"Very well, my good friend. But I am busy on a new kind of work—I, a high caste Brahmin, am become a common tradesman—a tailor, and for my faithful comrade, Dr. Alden!"

The physician was almost irritable.

"This is too serious for jesting. I must get into the Black Order immediately!" he reiterated.

"Exactly, Doctor Alden. And I am now in my humble lodgings, pricking my thumbs and fingers with needless, as I concentrate with all the strength of a yogi trained mind upon the tremendous task of duplicating for you my own costume as a member of that mysterious and malevolent organization. We will enter together as soon as I can complete my task. I will come to you at once."

"Very good. What has happened since you were admitted?" demanded Alden, eager in spite of his desire for vengeance.

"I came so near being an accomplice in an astral murder that I am still quaking, my good friend! I will tell you all about it when I see you."

"Ha!" and there was a triumphant ring in the physician's laugh. "I took a hand in the game myself, Haji. But now I'm going into it with both feet and the rest of my body. Lose no time!"

(To be continued.)

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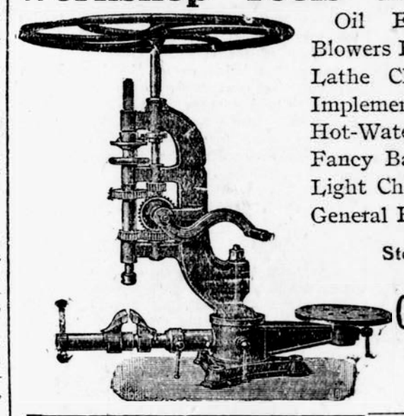

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Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.